

MONDAY SPORTS
NFL RESULTS
Page 15

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Table with exchange rates and other financial data.

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PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1991

ESTABLISHED 1887

Baker to Explore
Action by 4 Nations
On Korea Security
The North's Nuclear Plan
Is Focus of U.S. Initiative

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service
TOKYO — The United States this week will begin exploring joint action with the Soviet Union, China and Japan to deal with security problems in the Korean Peninsula, especially the pressing question of North Korea's nuclear ambitions, a senior official said, as Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d began an Asian tour.



Residents of the breakaway region of Chechen-Ingush celebrating the withdrawal on Sunday of some of the Russian Republic's troops from their capital, Grozny.

U.S. Softening on Farm Aid Spurs GATT Hopes

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The United States and the European Community have significantly narrowed their long-standing differences over farm subsidies, officials said Sunday, improving the chances of completing the current round of international trade negotiations by early next year.

Yeltsin
Fails to
Subdue
Uprising

Muslim Rebels
Vow to Oppose
Russian Leader

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — Boris N. Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Republic, on Sunday faced mounting domestic opposition to his attempt to impose a state of emergency on the secessionist Muslim region of Chechen-Ingush, undermining his authority at a time of deepening ethnic and economic crises.



A WELCOME — A youth raising an olive branch in a gesture to an Israeli soldier Sunday as Palestinian delegates back from the Madrid talks arrived in Jericho, on the West Bank. Page 4.

Mitterrand to Seek Cut in Term of Office

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PARIS — President François Mitterrand said Sunday that he would propose a major change of the French Constitution next year.

London Rejects
Draft of EC Pact

Reuters
LONDON — Britain said Sunday that the latest draft treaty for European political union was unacceptable because it continued to refer to the goal of a federal Europe, British officials said.

Heterosexuals on AIDS Alert

Magic Johnson Case Is Swinging the Focus of the Disease
By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Lee and Lois W. first became ill last Christmas. He had a nagging cough that he could not shake and had been losing weight. She was hospitalized with severe anemia.

Doubt About Maxwell Finding

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service
LONDON — The personal physician for Robert Maxwell, the British publisher who apparently died and fell overboard during a cruise off the Canary Islands last week, said he doubted that Mr. Maxwell had died of a heart attack.

London Rejects
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Klosk

Haughey Weathers Vote
DUBLIN (AP) — Prime Minister Charles J. Haughey survived a vote of no confidence Sunday, the most serious challenge to his 12 years as leader of Fianna Fail.

London Rejects
Draft of EC Pact

Reuters
LONDON — Britain said Sunday that the latest draft treaty for European political union was unacceptable because it continued to refer to the goal of a federal Europe, British officials said.

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Foreign Minister R.F. Roth of Israel said there was no need for Israel to lift its arms embargo against the Palestinians. Roth said that the first South African head of state to visit Israel was to discuss military matters, but he would not discuss the arms embargo. Roth said that the arms embargo was a well-known fact since 1987. No new arms embargo was imposed on Israel. Roth said that the arms embargo was a well-known fact since 1987. No new arms embargo was imposed on Israel.

Arrested in Haiti for Talks (AFP) — A delegation from the Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) arrived in Haiti on Sunday for new talks with the military. The OSCE delegation was led by its director, Alexander Langer. The OSCE delegation was led by its director, Alexander Langer. The OSCE delegation was led by its director, Alexander Langer.

and a Trial for Mengistu (Reuters) — About 100,000 Ethiopians gathered in Addis Ababa on Sunday, demanding that Mengistu be tried. The crowd was demanding that Mengistu be tried. The crowd was demanding that Mengistu be tried.

a Political Groups Clash (AFP) — Hundreds of supporters of the Movement for the Liberation of the Congo (MLC) clashed with supporters of the Front for the Liberation of the Congo (FLC) in Kinshasa. The supporters of the MLC clashed with the supporters of the FLC. The supporters of the MLC clashed with the supporters of the FLC.

LEVEL UPDATE

es for Chaos at Airports (AFP) — Officials forecast chaos at French airports as thousands of passengers return from the holidays. Officials forecast chaos at French airports. Officials forecast chaos at French airports.

rights to South African Airways (AFP) — The South African Airways (SAA) is expected to start weekly flights between Johannesburg and London. The SAA is expected to start weekly flights between Johannesburg and London. The SAA is expected to start weekly flights between Johannesburg and London.

ent offices will be closed or services curtailed (AFP) — Many government offices will be closed or services curtailed on Monday. Many government offices will be closed or services curtailed on Monday. Many government offices will be closed or services curtailed on Monday.

Source: I.P. Morgan Inc.

Asia

Europe

Latin America

North America

South America

Other

AMERICAN TOPICS

Memorial Approved For Women Veterans

Eight years after a former army nurse, Diane Carlson Evans, broached the idea, a memorial in Washington honoring the 10,000 women who served in the Vietnam War has received final approval. The Washington Post reports. The bronze sculpture will be of two uniformed women tending a wounded male soldier, while a third woman kneels in the distance. The \$2 million memorial, to be financed by a private fundraising effort, was designed by Glenna Goodacre, a New Mexico sculptress. The memorial had already been approved by the National Capital Memorial Commission and the Commission on Fine Arts. The final go-ahead was given by the National Capital Planning Commission. The memorial will be just south of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Notes About People

Coretta Scott King, widow of the civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., deplores the trend toward black college students' keeping to themselves. "This new separatism is a bad idea," she said at a meeting on racism and diversity. "It was wrong when it was forced by white people, and I believe it is still wrong when it is requested by black people."

Maxine Andrews, one of the Andrews Sisters trio of the 1940s, has gone back on stage at 73, jitters briefly in a ballet version of "Company B" (from one of the sisters' hits, "The Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy of Company B") at Lincoln Center in New York City. "I've been walking on air," she said, ever since the choreographer, Paul Taylor, invited her to join the performance. "As long as he didn't ask me to put a tnt on," said Miss Andrews. "At this stage, it would have to be a four-four."

Short Takes

The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld its 41-year-old rule insulating the military against liability for injuries to servicemen, even those caused by the negligence of superior officers. The New York Times reports. The military can and does court-martial its own personnel in such cases, as it did when Lee W. Mirecki, a pilot trainee, died of a heart attack when instructors forced him underwater during a rescue exercise in a much-publicized case three years ago. Several instructors were punished. But the Supreme Court upheld lower court rulings of a \$5 million suit by the dead man's family.

Health insurance for overseas Americans, good anywhere on earth, is being offered by the Federated League of Americans Around the Globe, which promotes the interests of U.S. citizens abroad. That's FLAAG, 91 rue du Faubourg-St-Hoore, 75008 Paris.

A team of engineers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has claimed a new speed record for a boat powered only by human muscle: 21.27 miles an hour (34.29 kilometers an hour). The hydrofoil was pedaled Oct. 27 on Boston's Charles River by Professor Mark Drela, who headed the team that built the boat. Pulleys transmit power from pedals to an airplane-type propeller behind the pilot. The previous record was 17.64 miles an hour, set by a California team.

In the Metropolitan Diary column of the New York Times, Phyllis T. Wells recalls dining with a friend at Ratner's on Delancey Street on Manhattan's Lower East Side, "a dairy restaurant as famed for its waiters as it is for its food." The friend, after scanning the menu, asked the waiter, "What is a Ratner's Sundae?"

"A Ratner's Sundae is a Ratner's Sundae," he replied. She tried again. "But what's in a Ratner's Sundae?" The waiter shrugged. "You order, you'll see."

Arthur Higbee



RUSSIAN CHURCH LEADER IN U.S. — Patriarch Aleksii, the Russian Orthodox Church patriarch of Moscow, arriving in New York to begin a 10-day visit to the United States.

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Ex-Klansman's Race for Governor Loses Its Spin

By David Maraniss

Washington Post Service

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — The answer to the hottest question in American politics these days — Can David Duke become governor of Louisiana? — remains uncertain with less than a week left in the campaign. But the prevailing opinion among state political experts is that Mr. Duke's momentum has slowed.

Most surveys show the Democrat, Edwin W. Edwards, the former three-term governor whose final years in office were tainted by corruption charges, leading the Republicans Mr. Duke, a former Ku Klux Klan member and Nazi sympathizer. The election is Saturday.

But during his meteoric three-year ascent, Mr. Duke, more than any other politician in the country, has exceeded expectations of pre-election polls, largely because so many of his supporters often tell pollsters that they have not decided how they will vote. Although pollsters have learned from experience and can better track Mr. Duke's vote, political experts still tend in his campaigns to

fall back on less scientific, more anecdotal evidence.

During the past week there was a statewide avalanche of anti-Duke activity that would have buried most candidates.

Louisiana's top Republicans, including a former governor, David C. Treen, endorsed Mr. Edwards. Independent committees began running commercials in which Mr. Duke could be heard saying Judaism was headed for history's "ashcan." The Democratic Party aired ads that ended: "Vote for Duke. Create a fuhrrer." And President George Bush denounced Mr. Duke, calling him a "charlatan" unworthy of support.

Did any of that hurt Mr. Duke? A political scientist at Loyola University, Stan Makieliski, said he believed that the cumulative effect slowed Mr. Duke's momentum before he could expand his base beyond the 44 percent he had received last year in his U.S. Senate race against J. Bennett Johnston, a Democrat.

John Maginnis, a Baton Rouge political

analyst, disagreed. "My sense is that, if anything, that helped Duke a little bit," said Mr. Maginnis. He is among those who still consider Mr. Duke in the lead. "That's how he got elected to the legislature three years ago, when Bush and Reagan and the archbishop all came out against him and people decided it was one of their business."

The sentiment that Mr. Duke was being picked on grew this week after a debate in which a panelist, the black television anchor Norman Robinson of New Orleans, delivered a personal rebuke of Mr. Duke while asking the candidate whether he would renounce his racist and anti-Semitic statements.

Mr. Duke accused Mr. Robinson of taking "a cheap shot," and calls to the television station and radio talk shows in New Orleans the next day indicated that many listeners agreed.

Mr. Makieliski, however, said he had traveled through southern Louisiana last weekend, visiting with parish sheriffs and other

local officials, and had returned to New Orleans with a sense that Mr. Edwards, the classic backroom pol, was effectively courting patronage bosses who would help him on Election Day.

There are two keys in the Edwards strategy. The foundation of his vote will come from black Louisianans, who constitute about 27 percent of the electorate. In the primary, black turnout was only slightly above 50 percent, more than 10 percentage points below white turnout.

But even if black turnout is 100 percent, and each one votes for Mr. Edwards, the former governor will need more than one-third of the white vote to prevail. That is the second element. The prime battleground is the white vote that went to the Republican governor, Buddy Roemer, in the primary. Mr. Maginnis, who keeps a special watch on yuppie sentiment in the state, said his anecdotal evidence this week showed a surprising trend in that group toward Mr. Duke.

A U.S. Tax Cut: Talk, But Not Much Chance

By Richard L. Berke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite the enormous pressure of a stalled economy and the message from voters last week that they want tax relief, Democratic and Republican legislators say the tax-cut bandwagon is going nowhere in Congress this year.

There has been something of a tax-cut frenzy in recent weeks, with dozens of legislators proposing measures that they vow would revive the economy.

The latest entry comes from Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, the most influential tax writer in Congress, who had been said to be rethinking moves for a tax cut but who proposed one himself on Thursday.

Most lawmakers in both parties say there is only a remote possibility that Congress would approve any tax cut plan before going into recess by the end of the year.

Even if a plan makes its way through Congress in early 1992, formidable obstacles remain.

President George Bush restated his opposition to the idea again Friday, saying it would be impossible under the constraints of the budget agreement concluded last year by the White House and Congress.

"I'd love to be in a position to pledge every American, whatever, a tax cut," Mr. Bush said at a press conference in Rome. "But I don't want to do that when I can't see

how I can do that and keep it inside the budget agreement."

Some lawmakers, such as Representative Leon E. Panetta, Democrat of California, who heads the House Budget Committee, are warning their colleagues to resist the pressures for cutting taxes.

But proponents of tax cuts in both parties are undaunted. Mr. Rostenkowski said of the White House's resistance, "Up until a week and a half ago, we weren't even in a recession if you listen to them down at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the House Democratic leader, conceded that passage of a tax cut might not be imminent, but he said such proposals "send a very positive message to the American people."

"A lot of what's happening now is psychological," he said. "People need their confidence rebuilt."

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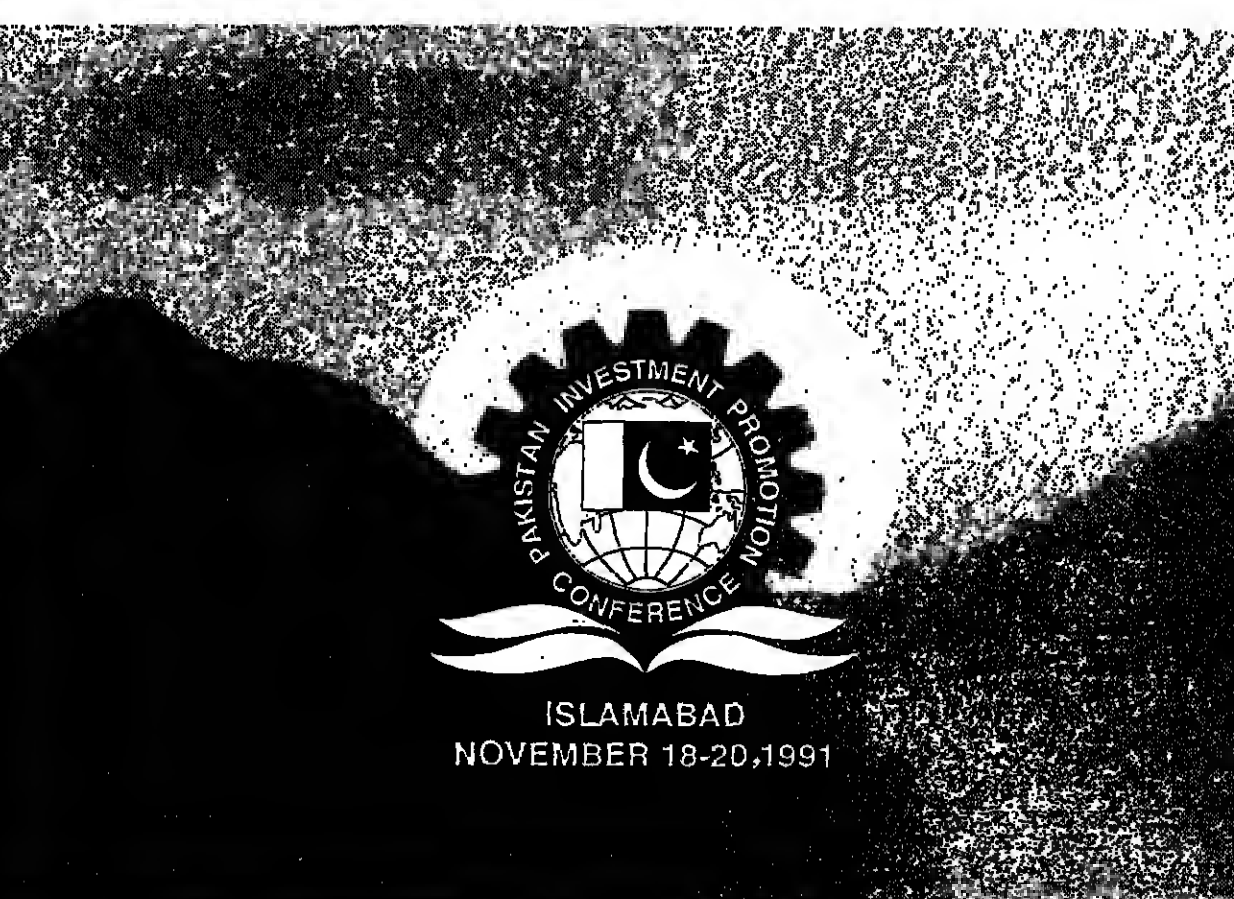
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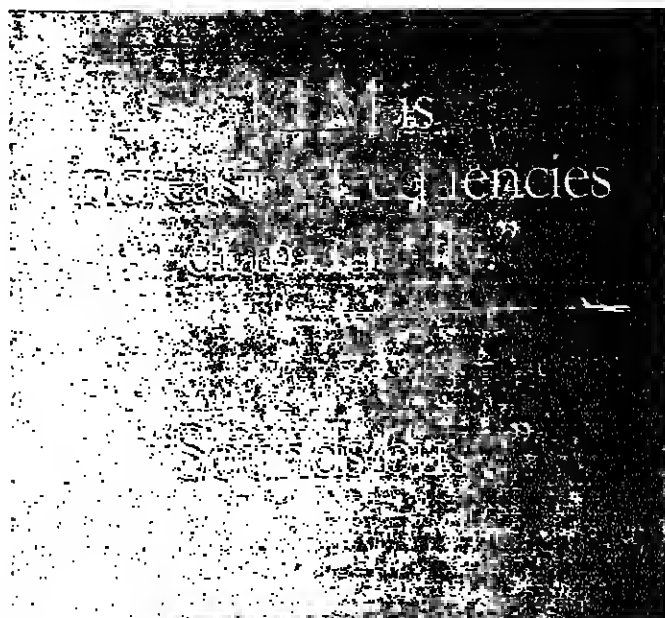
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For Baghdad's Suffering Children, Little Relief in Sight

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Many of the infants in the pediatric ward at Al Qadisiya Hospital look up from their beds with the hollow gaze of malnutrition, or the grimace that comes with the cramps of gastroenteritis. Less than a mile from the hospital, in the central market for the hinterland of Shiite Muslim neighborhoods on the edge of the Iraqi capital, the shops and stalls are overflowing with 45-kilogram (100-pound) bags of wheat, rice and sugar, from Turkey, Jordan and France.

Egg vendors sell from the curbside to passing motorists. There is cooking oil from Singapore and tomato paste from Iran, and there is fresh meat in the butcher shops.

Still, the gaunt mothers bring their gaunt children to Al Qadisiya's pediatric ward, where there is a shortage of intravenous fluids and tubes and too little infant formula and food for the women, who must also be admitted so they can help nurse their children.

This is the anomaly of Iraq under sanctions after its defeat in the Gulf war: Food is plentiful if you can pay for it.

The rich are selling off their antiques, jewelry and fine Persian carpets to weather the economic pressure Iraq is facing as a result of United Nations Security Council sanctions, while the poor have little choice but to watch their meager buying power disappear in the vortex of inflation.

Some relief officials argue that as part of a campaign for the lifting of the sanctions, Iraq is cynically

holding up the distribution of about \$4 million in food relief from international organizations, including infant formula and high-protein food packages for children under 5.

Sabriya Khabr, 35, a mother of six, has brought her 2-month-old son, Abdul Hussein, to the hospital with severe diarrhea. Mrs. Khabr is anemic and the child has developed marasmus, a product of severe protein deficiency in young children.

Just to feed this infant would take more than the salary her husband takes home each month from his job in a gasoline station. Mrs. Khabr cannot remember when she last ate meat, and her baby was getting mostly sugar and water until he got sick.

The story is the same or nearly the same for Adiba Ahmad, 36, who has brought her shriveled 3-month-

old twins, Zena and Zaman, to Al Qadisiya's ward, and for Samra Jassim, the wife of a soldier, who had been feeding her 1-year-old son sugar and water for 10 days straight before he was weakened and struck by an intestinal infection.

Since the end of the war last winter, public health experts have repeatedly pointed to the critical need to supplement the diets of children in Iraq, especially through supplies of powdered infant formula, whose price on the black market is out of reach for the poor. But today, the government ration for infant formula is still the same, enough to supply the average infant six days per month. Neither the government of Saddam Hussein nor the substantial relief efforts by the United Nations and private agencies has been able to address this basic need.

A Heroes' Welcome for Arab Negotiators in the West Bank

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Palestinian delegates to the Middle East peace conference returned to a tumultuous welcome in the occupied West Bank on Sunday, strengthening a mood of euphoria that has touched both the Palestinian public and its leadership after its ground-breaking performance in Madrid.

Although the Israeli Army prevented Palestinians from gathering at the Allenby Bridge between Israel and Jordan to greet the local

leaders as they arrived from Amman, their bus was mobbed when they reached the nearby town of Jericho.

Thousands of Arabs took to the streets, chanting greetings to the delegation as well as nationalist slogans, and leaping up to kiss the returning delegates through bus windows.

Saeed Erekat, a Palestinian representative who lives in Jericho, got off the bus and was swept up by the crowd, which hoisted him into the air and paraded him through the

streets of the town. Banned Israeli soldiers looked on but did not intervene.

The Palestinian leaders eventually arrived in East Jerusalem, where they held a news conference and announced the formation of "political committees" throughout the occupied territories. The committees, which the Palestinians hope Israel will tolerate because of the ongoing negotiations, are intended to rally support for the peace process and form the basis for the self-government that the Palestinians hope to obtain within a year.

The ambitious announcement reflected the surge of confidence that has come to the Palestinians since Madrid, where they sat for the first time in face-to-face negotiations with Israel as part of a joint delegation with Jordan and were widely praised for their relatively moderate statements and adept handling of the world press.

"There is spirit, enthusiasm, happiness and strength," said an elated Hanan Ashrawi, the chief spokeswoman of the Palestinian delegation in Jericho Sunday morning. "After Madrid, we have to start a new phase. We have to start preparing for peace, we have to start to end the occupation and approach each other as equal human beings."

There are broad indications that much of the Arab population in the West Bank and Gaza shares the leadership's optimism about arranging a relatively early end to the Israeli occupation.

As the demonstration Sunday was taking place in Jericho, secur-

ity authorities were reporting to the Israeli cabinet that violent disturbances by Palestinians in the territories had dropped sharply in the last week, Israeli radio said.

According to the report, the army reported a drop of 30 percent in such incidents as stone-throwing in the West Bank, and by 70 percent in the Gaza Strip. Palestinians have been holding demonstrations in which they hand olive branches to Israeli soldiers, a phenomena that authorities say has surprised and even confounded them.

The Palestinian mood has irritated some Israeli officials, who have begun warning the leadership that it should settle down to the work of negotiations and not expect too much too soon.

"The Palestinian delegation has apparently returned with exaggerated self-confidence and think they are permitted to do anything and act like the leaders of an independent state," Yossi Achimer, a spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, told The Jerusalem Post.

Before leaving Madrid, the Palestinians presented the United States and the Soviet Union with a list of 25 demands about Israeli behavior during the bilateral negotiations, sources said. Among them were calls for Israel to allow the return of all Palestinians that it has expelled from the territories, release political prisoners, cancel censorship and tax regulations and reduce the presence of the army in the refugee districts.

The Palestinians also demanded that members of the negotiating team and its advisory committee be granted immunity from arrest or other restrictive action by the army.

According to Israeli radio, Mr. Shamir reported to the cabinet Sunday that the government had responded that it would continue to hold the negotiators liable to its laws in the territories. But it said it would "be fair," by not exploiting its position to pressure the Palestinians in the peace talks.



Hanan Ashrawi with her daughter in Jericho on Sunday. She said Palestinians felt "spirit, enthusiasm, happiness and strength."

First UN Peace Troops Arrive in Cambodia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHNOM PENH — A group of 37 Australian soldiers wearing the blue berets of United Nations peacekeeping troops arrived here Sunday as the advance guard of an international force that will try to keep the peace in Cambodia.

Bearing only sidearms, the men — radio operators, mechanics and electricians — have the job of opening lines of communication for Cambodia's rival factions, who have agreed to end their long civil war.

The arrival of the Australians marked the beginning of the most expensive and complex UN mission of its kind. It is expected to last at least a year, cost a minimum of \$1 billion and involve some 12,000 people, including 5,000 soldiers.

Major General John Sanderson, an Australian who served in the Vietnam War, has been named to command the UN peacekeeping force, which will include about 1,000 Australians. His deputy will be Brigadier General Michel Lordon of France.

The United Nations has begun to press the United States and the other permanent Security Council members for an immediate payment of \$200 million to \$300 mil-

lion to cover start-up costs for the peacekeeping and election-monitoring operation.

After being in a state of war for 21 years, Cambodia's infrastructure has been devastated. Officials say the United Nations will have to provide many of the basic amenities of life, repairing roads and bridges and installing telecommunications, before the country can hold elections.

Captain Robert Barnes of Australia, who arrived with the first group Sunday, said, "Our men will be sent out in small groups to set up communications between all the factions' headquarters, UN headquarters and the Australian headquarters."

"All the people who need to talk to each other will be able to talk to each other," he said.

Earlier in the day, Japan's new ambassador to Cambodia arrived in Phnom Penh as the first in a series of envoys from several major nations returning to lend support to peace efforts and economic reconstruction.

The new U.S. envoy, Charles Twining Jr., will reopen the U.S. Embassy on Monday.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

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An Anti-Immigrant Party Surges in Vienna Election

By Michael Z. Wise
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — Campaigning on the theme that Austria's capital risks being overrun by foreign immigrants, the rightist Freedom Party nearly tripled its electoral mandate on Sunday to become the second-strongest force in Vienna's city government.

Vienna constitutes a federal province, and the Sunday vote marked the third successive surge by the Freedom Party in provincial polls this autumn. According to early results, the conservative People's Party fell to third in the latest of a series of defeats.

Analysts said the poll was a triumph for the Freedom Party leader, Jörg Haider, who lost his job as governor of Carinthia after for publicly lauding Nazi Germany's labor practices last June. Although he was not a candidate for local office, Mr. Haider led the party campaign in Vienna.

Preliminary results showed the Social Democrats, led by Mayor Helmut Zilk, fell short of a majority of votes, gathering 47.7 percent, as against 55 percent in 1987. But because of a complex apportionment system, they retain a 52-seat majority in the 100-seat city council, a loss of 10.

The Freedom Party captured 23 percent of the vote and 23 seats, compared with eight seats in the last vote. The People's Party won 18 seats, as against 30 four years ago.

Yves Montand, Legendary Actor and Singer, Is Dead at 70

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — Yves Montand, the French actor and singer whose political views and passionate affairs stirred as much controversy as his film roles and songs won him popularity, died near Paris on Saturday. He was 70 years old.

He apparently suffered a heart attack while working on his latest film on location in Senlis and died at the local hospital.

His death came as a shock to the French public, which over four decades had grown accustomed to following his life, his loves and his opinions on everything from regional cooking to Third World immigration.

As an artist, he will be remembered for songs like "Autumn Leaves" and "The Urchins of Paris" and for his roles in Henri-Georges Clouzot's "The Wages of Fear," Costa-Gavras's "Z" and "The Confession," and Claude Berri's "Jean de Florette" and "Manon of the Spring."

But his name also will always be widely associated with three women: the singer Edith Piaf, who turned him into a music hall star; the actress Simone Signoret, to

whom he was married for 34 years until her death in 1985; and Marilyn Monroe, with whom he had a much-publicized affair in 1960.

Such was his following in France that in 1988 he was mentioned as a possible presidential candidate. By then, the man who for 25 years had been a darling of the French left had swung dramatically to the right, as ready to denounce communism as to praise Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher.

His popularity survived his travels through passion and politics because his ability to charm the French — and a good many foreigners — never faltered.

While he came to personify the quintessential French romantic, half-adventurer, half-intellectual, he was in fact born an Italian — Ivo Livi by name — at Monsummano Alto, in Tuscany, on Oct. 13, 1921, just two years before the rise of fascism prompted his father to move the family to France.

Brought up in a working-class family in Marseille, he left school at the age of 11 and worked in factories, bars and a hair salon while dreaming of a career in entertainment.

He performed for the first time on an amateur night in a local theater when he was 17. By the time he was in his early 20s, he had taken the name Yves Montand and was singing in Paris.

But the turning point came when he was spotted by Edith Piaf. They fell in love and lived together for two years. In the meantime, she not only put his name up in lights but also launched his movie career in 1946.

In 1949, he met Miss Signoret, and they were married in 1951.

When Mr. Clouzot cast Mr. Montand in "The Wages of Fear" in 1953, he became a star.

As a singer he continued to flourish, thanks to his skill in combining his smooth baritone voice with poetic lyrics and light-footed dance routines. As an actor, he was making one or more films a year.

Miss Signoret drew Mr. Montand into the intense Parisian world of leftist politics and, though he never formally joined the French Communist Party, he cheerfully described himself as a fellow traveler.

Indeed, shortly after the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956, the couple made a much-publicized — and highly criticized — tour of the Soviet Union.

Remarkably, though, this did not prevent him from making his first singing tour of the United States in 1959.

Such was his success on stage and television that he was invited the following year to star in George Cukor's "Let's Make Love" alongside Marilyn Monroe. The film would be remembered more for what happened offscreen.

With Miss Monroe's husband, Arthur Miller, and Miss Signoret away, the two stars found themselves alone on location and a torrid affair followed.

"I was crazy about my wife, but what can you do?" Mr. Montand recalled in an interview with The New York Times in 1988. Still more embarrassing, this was no secret affair.

In the interview, Mr. Montand said Miss Signoret had given the best answer when she was asked by a British newspaper what her husband was up to.

"She said, 'Tell me, do you know who could resist if they took Marilyn Monroe into their arms?'" Mr. Montand said. "It was a wonderful answer for Simone but for me, for years, oh brother!"

By the mid-1960s, when he starred in Alain Resnais's "The War Is Over," about

a disillusioned veteran of the Spanish Civil War, his own political disillusionment was growing. After the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, he turned away from what he saw as the ever-Stalinist French left.

In 1968, with "Z," he began a long association with Costa-Gavras that would also produce "State of Siege" in 1972. For Mr. Montand, though, the most important movie was "The Confession" in 1970, in which he played a loyal Czechoslovak Communist who becomes the victim of a Stalinist purge.

In 1982, he became the first popular singer to perform at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. In 1987, he was named president of the Cannes Film Festival. In 1988, he was given a special tribute by the Film Society of Lincoln Center.

Yet he clearly had no plans to retire. Three years ago his new companion, Carole Amiel, now 31, gave birth to his first child, a son, Valentin.

After the film he was shooting with Jean-Jacques Beineix, Mr. Montand had planned to prepare for a singing tour that was to start in Paris in the spring.

BAKER: U.S. to Propose Four-Power Talks on Korea

(Continued from page 1)

pressures of any kind about its nuclear program, which is considered by Washington to be the most serious security problem in East Asia.

Mysterious Korean Plant

David E. Sanger of The New York Times reported from Tokyo:

Officials in Washington, Tokyo and Seoul say a growing body of evidence about a mysterious nuclear complex in North Korea is heightening their concerns that the unpredictable government of Mr. Kim may be closer to producing a crude nuclear weapon than anyone thought just a year ago.

The concerns are being driven by North Korea's continued refusal to allow international inspection of the site at Yongbyon, a nuclear complex 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of Pyongyang that dates back at least two decades.

A steady trickle of intelligence information from North Korea, one of the world's most closed countries, suggests that a host of new installations at the site are nearly complete, including a suspected reprocessing

plant that could produce hundreds of pounds of weapons-grade plutonium.

And there are hints that other nuclear complexes, perhaps underground, are being built elsewhere in the country.

Although there are conflicting interpretations of the evidence, each new morsel seems to deepen the enigma of Yongbyon, and to stir nervousness among America's allies in Asia that Washington may again be misjudging critical warning signals, much as it did with President Saddam Hussein's bomb project in Iraq.

"The Iraqi experience scared us all, and we know much less about North Korea," said a senior Japanese official who has directed Tokyo's efforts to gather intelligence about North Korean nuclear capabilities.

Interviews with nuclear experts and government officials in Seoul, Tokyo and Washington in recent weeks — along with new commercially available satellite photographs and sketchy information from recent defectors — indicate that North Korea has already acquired an impressive degree of nuclear expertise.

AIDS: Johnson Case Is a Warning to Heterosexuals

(Continued from page 1)

uncertain cause may in fact have occurred heterosexually. But some experts believe the centers' tally of heterosexual cases is overstated, because many people deny drug use or homosexual behavior.

By contrast, the New York City Health Department has found only 12 out of 29,992 adult male AIDS patients were definitely infected through heterosexual intercourse.

Because it can be difficult to establish exactly how a given AIDS patient was infected, researchers do not know exactly how much the risk of heterosexual intercourse with an infected partner differs between women and men. But they know the virus is much more easily passed from a man to a woman than from a woman to a man.

Many researchers point to a study by Dr. Nancy S. Padian of the University of California at San Francisco and colleagues who studied the spread of the AIDS virus in monogamous heterosexual couples who had been studied since 1985.

The researchers found that only one of the 72 men whose female partners were infected became infected themselves. But 20 percent of the 307 women whose male partners were infected developed AIDS virus infection.

Investigators say that men pass on the virus more easily because there is more of the virus in an ejaculate than in cervical fluid. In addition, the man's semen remains in the vagina for days, giving the virus time to work its way into cells.

Dr. Vermund said he and other researchers believed that some strains of the virus were transmitted very easily, whereas others stubbornly resisted being transmitted.

He said epidemiologists had found people who infected virtually everyone with whom they had intercourse, indicating that they were infected with a "supertransmitter" strain of the virus.

But others do not seem to spread their infection at all. Studies with wives of hemophiliacs who carried the AIDS virus, for example, have shown that some wom-

en had unprotected sex thousands of times with their infected husbands but never became infected themselves.

But Dr. Vermund said researchers did not know what made one strain of the human immunodeficiency virus, which causes AIDS, more infectious than another.

Because the disease is rare among heterosexuals, doctors may not recognize its symptoms.

In fact, Lee W.'s doctor at first brushed off his request for an AIDS test. Although Lee and Lois had been separated awhile, and each had been promiscuous then, neither had used drugs and Lee had not had intercourse with a man.

Lois died shortly after her disease was diagnosed; Lee now is exhausted with a severely depleted immune system that puts him at great risk for infections that could kill him. The AIDS virus attacks T cells, or CD4 cells, and levels of less than 100 make it very likely that a deadly infection will take hold.

There are a small number of heterosexuals who find out they are infected with the AIDS virus when they volunteer to donate blood or when they apply for life insurance.

Dr. Karen Hein of Montefiore Medical Center has one such patient, a student, who learned that she carried the virus when she tried to donate blood.

Of the 4 million people who donated blood to the Red Cross last year, about 200 people tested positive for the virus who had no risk factor other than heterosexual intercourse, said Liz Hall, a Red Cross spokeswoman. About 85 percent of them were women, she said.

No figures are available on how many AIDS tests are performed each year for people seeking life insurance, according to the American Council of Life Insurance, an industry group representing more than 600 life insurance companies.

Gene Grabowski, a council spokesman, said about 3 percent of the people who applied for life insurance were rejected for medical reasons and AIDS test results would represent only a small portion of those rejections.

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Sign of Soviet Hard Times: KGB Plans to Cut Back on Agents

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The new chairman of the Soviet intelligence and security agency, appointed two months ago to change one of the world's most feared organizations, says that the number of Soviet agents working abroad should be cut at least by half, and that the number of people directly answerable to him will be reduced by more than 90 percent.

"I know our intelligence activity should be cut sharply," Vadim V. Bakatin, the KGB chief, said in an interview over the weekend in the agency's imposing headquarters off Lubyanka Square. "This is a budget question. We don't have the possibility to support an enormous apparatus."

In some countries, Soviet intelligence agents should be withdrawn entirely, and in others there should be a "quantitative reduction," Mr. Bakatin said.

He declined to give the number of secret agents working abroad under the External Intelligence Directorate now headed by Yevgeni M. Primakov. But Mr. Bakatin said their activity had already fallen off since

he was appointed to the post after the failed coup in August.

Mr. Bakatin, who for two years had served as interior minister, is now presiding over the breakup of an organization that until recently had kept an iron grip on Soviet society, smothering dissent through a network of agents and informers whose main purpose was to preserve and protect the ruling Communist Party.

But in the months since Mr. Bakatin took over from Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, who was implicated in the failed coup, much has changed. No longer is his agency called the State Committee for Security, whose initials, KGB, had become synonymous with repression.

Now it is known as the Interpublican Council for Security, or MSB, and has been given the job of coordinating and assisting the local security apparatus cropping up in the newly sovereign republics.

A protocol on interpublican cooperation on security matters has already been signed by all 12 remaining Soviet republics. That degree of cooperation, Mr.

Bakatin noted with some pride, exceeds the much-debated interpublican economic agreement, which so far has been signed by only 10 republics.

Of the half-million people who once worked for the KGB, only 39,000 are expected to remain employed by the new agency, Mr. Bakatin said.

Dozens of KGB officers were dismissed for their involvement in the coup, and others are being offered early retirement. But mostly, Mr. Bakatin said, the sharp reduction is a result of the breakup of the KGB's old functions, including the creation of a new independent border-guard force to replace the force that accounted for about half — or 240,000 — of the old KGB.

Separate agencies have also been created to handle security for top government leaders, and for the maintenance of government communications.

Mr. Bakatin said about 20,000 former KGB personnel had joined the Russian Republic's newly formed KGB, reflecting a trend seen throughout the mammoth Soviet bureaucracy as it is being swept up in the devolution of the center's authority to the republics.

As he tries to get a grip on the agency, which he once described as state unto itself, Mr. Bakatin said he would leave the job of unearthing the KGB's dark past to others.

At the request of American journalists, he said he had looked through the files for any evidence of KGB involvement in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and he said he had found none.

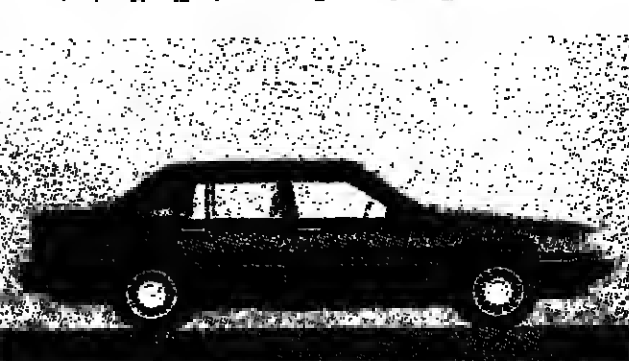
But he said he had found extensive records on the activities of Mr. Kennedy's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, during the time he spent in the Byelorussian capital, Minsk.

"He was followed, of course," Mr. Bakatin said. "Every step he made was known."

Although he has not made a recent investigation of the files for evidence of a KGB role in the attempt to kill Pope John Paul II, Mr. Bakatin said a search had been made before President Mikhail S. Gorbachev visited Rome.

"We didn't find anything there," he said.

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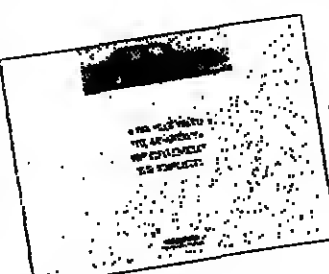


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A German youth giving a Hitler salute in Halle, where neo-Nazis and leftists clashed violently.

Adopt Quotas for Immigrants, Germany's President Urges

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — President Richard von Weizsäcker on Sunday became the first major German political leader to call for his country to drop its traditional ban against immigration and adopt a quota system similar to that used in the United States.

In a television interview, Mr. von Weizsäcker, who holds no executive powers but has used his largely ceremonial post to address important moral issues, said Germany's long-standing policy of admitting foreigners only if they are victims of political oppression must now bow to reality.

Instead of amending the constitution to make it harder to win asylum in Germany, as Chancellor Helmut Kohl has proposed, Mr. Weizsäcker said the country should admit that it had become a magnet for foreigners and set up entry regulations.

Germany's political parties have failed to stop the wave of attacks on foreigners, he said, and with neo-Nazism on the rise, the country's leaders should stop using the increasing numbers of asylum-seekers as a partisan issue.

In Berlin on Sunday, Jewish leaders commemorating the 53d anniversary of the Nazi pogrom against Jews denounced Mr. Kohl for not having done more to stop anti-foreigner attacks and compared the silence of many Germans to the country's acquiescence in the Nazi terror.

Israel Singer, general secretary of the World Jewish Congress, said the German population was "not yet concerned enough" about xenophobic violence. "We are not dwelling on the past," said Heinz Galinski, a leader of Germany's Jewish community. "But we know history is an important, even the best teacher for the present."

A clash between neo-Nazis and leftists in the East German city of Halle on Saturday night ended with more than 230 arrests, the police said.

While more than 100,000 Germans in cities across the country marched for tolerance and acceptance of foreigners Saturday, hundreds of neo-Nazis and leftists clashed in Halle, destroying cars, wounding policemen and shutting down the city's train station.

A huge display of force by the police ended with the arrests and the confiscation of axes, guns, knives and ammunition, but failed to prevent the confrontation that neo-Nazis had promised for the anniversary of Kristallnacht.

This day, which was also the second anniversary of the opening of the Berlin Wall, had been set aside for more than 100 cities in Germany's East and West as a time to show support for foreigners and asylum-seekers who have been subject to more than 400 firebombings and physical attacks since August.

Wearing buttons that read, "I'm a Foreigner Too," thousands of Germans, most of them members of trade unions of the socialist youth organization, gathered in market squares from Berlin to Bremen, in Düsseldorf, students carried signs asking, "Is the value of human life inviolable only for Germans?"

In Cologne, about 4,000 people marched, many of them carrying pieces of broken glass in memory of Kristallnacht. In Leipzig, 1,000 people gathered where the main synagogue was demolished 53 years ago.

On Saturday night, about 1,500 leftist youths in Halle gathered at the city's Jewish cemetery and then went on a rampage, storming a streetcar carrying neo-Nazis and smashing storefronts suspected of belonging to neo-Nazi sympathizers.

Several hundred neo-Nazis, many of them teenagers wearing fatigues festooned with Nazi paraphernalia, marched through the city chanting, "Germany for the Germans!" and "Foreigners out!"

David Irving, a British historian whose works deny that the Holocaust took place, addressed the neo-Nazis in Halle, saying: "This movement is being driven by xenophobia, but it's also being driven by nationalism, and its size will double and double in the next few years."

Neo-Nazis also demonstrated in Leipzig and in Wismar, where they fought foreign students at a university cafeteria. According to The Associated Press, policemen fired warning shots, and 10 people were wounded in the melee.

Open neo-Nazi demonstrations and violence have increased sharply in recent months since the number of foreigners entering Germany — mostly from Yugoslavia, Romania and other economically struggling East European countries — has increased to its current level of more than 20,000 a month.

Recent studies of radical attitudes among German youth in both East and West show that support for the neo-Nazis' anti-foreigner slogans has been growing for several years.

Foreigners make up less than 2 percent of the population in Germany's Eastern states and less than 6 percent nationwide.

RUSSIA: Opposition to Presidential Rule for Region

(Continued from page 1)

claimed himself president of Chechen-Ingush on Saturday on the basis of elections declared illegal by Mr. Yeltsin.

The challenge to Mr. Yeltsin's authority in Chechen-Ingush, one of 16 autonomous republics within the giant Russian federation, is reminiscent of challenges to Mr. Gorbachev in the last three years from republics that wanted to break away from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Yeltsin has said he is determined to prevent the breakup of Russia into "dozens of warring fiefdoms," but has so far proved little more successful than Mr. Gorbachev in defusing the nationalist time bomb.

A Yeltsin aide, Sergei Shakhrai, told the Russian parliament at Sunday's session that a failure to confirm the decree imposing a state of emergency on Chechen-Ingush would lead to the "collapse of Rus-

sia" through a chain reaction in other autonomous republics.

He attributed the delay in carrying out the decree to a situation of "dual power" between the Russian and Soviet authorities, with Interior Ministry troops in effect paralyzed because of confusion about the chain of command.

The clear difference of opinion between Mr. Yeltsin and Mr. Gorbachev over how to resolve the crisis in Chechen-Ingush could provoke further friction between the two leaders at a time when they are already at odds over economic reform.

At a meeting of the State Council last week, the Soviet leader criticized aspects of Mr. Yeltsin's plans to liberalize prices, suggesting that the move had not been properly coordinated with other republics and had led to a wave of panic buying.

Russian legislators normally loy-

al in Mr. Yeltsin also joined in the chorus of criticism, raising the possibility that the Russian parliament could severely restrict the range of the decree, which provided for a curfew and the compulsory confiscation of all firearms.

Some 300 Chechen demonstrators picketed the parliament building during the session, waving green Islamic flags and carrying banners with such slogans as "Freedom or Death" and "Yeltsin, Fight Hunger, Not People."

The chairman of a parliamentary committee for law and order, Major General Aslanbek Aslakhov, accused Mr. Yeltsin of failing to consult legislators before adopting the decree, which, he suggested, had played into the hands of Chechen rebels.

"One couldn't think of a better present for General Dudayev," said General Aslakhov, himself a Chechen, in an interview with the Interfax news agency.

Neighboring regions in the turbulent Caucasus, which was conquered by Czarist troops in the mid-19th century after centuries of struggle, also expressed support for the Chechen secessionists. President Zviad Gamsakhurdia of Georgia told Soviet television that he had sent a telegram to Mr. Yeltsin asking him to lift the state of emergency.

MAXWELL: Doctor Has Doubts

(Continued from page 1)

boat and nobody would have heard or seen him," Dr. Joseph was quoted as saying.

In an interview, Dr. Joseph described the findings of the coroner in the Canary Islands as "an informed guess."

Julio Hernandez Clavie, a lawyer for the Maxwell family, has already raised questions about the official version of Mr. Maxwell's death, arguing that the autopsy and the investigation so far failed to explain what happened to the publisher, who was 68, on the morning he disappeared from his yacht.

Except for the yacht's crew, Mr. Maxwell was the only passenger aboard the boat.

In addition, the newspaper also reported that Goldman Sachs had called Mr. Maxwell 10 days ago, just before he left on his fateful cruise, and told him they would have to sell off several million shares in Maxwell Communication Corp. because the publisher was unable to cover his debts.

In its account, the newspaper said Goldman Sachs' "margin call" was made on a loan secured against Maxwell Communication shares on the day Mr. Maxwell decided to leave for the Mediterranean. He left London for Gibraltar on Thursday, Oct. 31.

In an interview in editions of the Sunday Mirror, one of the flagship newspapers of the Maxwell empire, Elizabeth Maxwell, his widow, said she continued to wonder whether someone might have been planted on the yacht to murder her husband.

"There were so many people who hated him," she said. "He had many threats. Many people would be delighted to humiliate him off." She said she had already ruled out suicide as a possibility. "I could never believe that he would take his own life," she said. "It was absolutely not in the man's makeup."

A Hero's Funeral

Jackson Diehl and Glenn Frankel of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem:

Mr. Maxwell was given a funeral on Sunday befitting a national hero by Israel, the country with which he

developed an intimate and sometimes controversial relationship in the last years of his life.

Mr. Maxwell was buried late Sunday afternoon in Judaism's most prestigious spot, the cemetery on the Mount of Olives, facing the Western Wall of Jerusalem.

His funeral service in Jerusalem's Hall of the People was attended by a host of Israeli politicians led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and President Chaim Herzog, who eulogized the self-made tycoon as "a man cast in a heroic mold."

Born into an orthodox Jewish family in Czechoslovakia before World War II, Mr. Maxwell made his career and fortune in Britain, where he served in the army and in Parliament and once announced his conversion to the Anglican church.

In the last years of his life, however, Mr. Maxwell re-embraced Judaism and became a fervent supporter of Israel, investing tens of millions of dollars into the country's economy and serving as an occasional advocate and point man for its governments.

Only a week before his death, the volatile owner of Britain's Mirror Group of Newspapers and of the New York Daily News became involved in an exchange of lawsuits with the writer Seymour Hersh, who accused Mr. Maxwell of working with the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad. Mr. Maxwell's as yet unexplained disappearance and death at sea only increased the speculation in London, where Mr. Hersh promised to produce further revelations of the publisher's clandestine Israeli connections.

So far, the evidence has not been made public, and senior Israeli officials as well as sources in Britain have disputed Mr. Hersh's account that Mr. Maxwell helped the Mossad find Mordechai Vanunu, the Israeli nuclear technician who was abducted by the spy agency in 1986 after he leaked secrets about Israel's nuclear weapons program to the Sunday Times newspaper.

Instead, Israeli sources paint a picture of Mr. Maxwell as a Jew who returned to his roots after a life in which he conquered but never quite penetrated British society.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Reshaping the Alliance

The great postwar American achievement in Europe was to draw together its disparate, suspicious and previously hostile democracies. The resulting integration always had the capacity to make Europe not simply a partner accepting the American lead but a competitor challenging it. The standard treatment for this abiding tension in the alliance has always been consultation and a common vision. At the NATO summit in Rome, however, President George Bush, an Atlanticist from way back, got surprisingly testy. Responding to, among other things, recent French and German moves toward a European defense force, he raised the question of whether Europe's policy was making the United States "superfluous." Tell us, he demanded, "today."

True, his underlying concerns are not trivial. The Communist threat that launched the postwar American military presence in Europe has dissipated. At Rome, NATO ceremoniously replaced its 40-year strategy of containing Soviet power with a new emphasis on preparing for "instability" in Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean and beyond. The alliance reached out cautiously to the old East, withholding the security guarantees sought by the Poles and others but formalizing a new consultative concern.

Listen, Serbs and Croats

As a symbolic gesture of disapproval, the European Community's sanctions on Yugoslavia, aimed chiefly at the Serbs, are well justified. Whether they will make any practical difference is open to question. In the past the Community extended economic aid and a wide range of trade preferences to Yugoslavia. To suspend them, as it has now done, would normally constitute tremendous pressure. But the war has already done so much damage to Yugoslavia's economy that the impact of the sanctions may well be entirely lost in the general chaos and decline.

Nor will sanctions be easy to administer. The Community is going to try to distinguish between Serbia, as the aggressor, and those other republics that are ready to accept its peace plan. While the sanctions apply to the whole country, the republics accepting the plan are to be compensated, which will not be simple. One sanction that would have real bite is an oil embargo, but Yugoslavia's oil does not come from the Community; it comes from the east, mainly Romania and the Soviet Union. The Community is going to the United Nations for a complete cutoff of oil to Yugoslavia, but that will require worldwide cooperation.

The Community's inability to mount a stronger peacekeeping effort has generated a good deal of unhappiness in Europe. It is the first serious fighting on European soil since World War II, and so far the Community has not even been able to slow it down. But in truth, no outsider has much leverage. While the United States has now joined the Community in imposing sanctions, it has also expressed doubts that they will accomplish much. The Germans have been pressing for an embargo of all trade, but other EC countries resist on grounds that it would impose intolerable suffering on civilians. Germany has also wanted to recognize Slovenia and Croatia as independent countries. But recognition would only exacerbate the struggle over the Serbian-Croatian border through the many areas where both Serbs and Croats live together.

The Community has one instrument of persuasion that has proved effective in encouraging democracy and respect for human rights everywhere else in Europe. That is the promise of EC membership itself. But it assumes that people will respond to the prospect of economic growth. The Serbs, and to a lesser degree the Croats, are instead pursuing a kind of nationalism that is recklessly and willfully sacrificing all their country's hopes of economic progress.

The Community's plan for peace proposes a loose Yugoslav federation of essentially independent republics with guarantees for minority rights. It is an entirely reasonable idea. Unfortunately, Serbia is not being led by reasonable people.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Filling an AIDS Vacuum

He has had many great moments during his wondrous basketball career, but one was as courageous as Magic Johnson's disclosure on Thursday that he had been infected with the AIDS virus. This was leadership for the nation, just when it was needed. Mr. Johnson pledged to work toward ending the spread of the disease. That pledge shames President George Bush, whose silence has allowed this plague to disappear from America's national agenda.

Mr. Johnson's announcement that he was retiring because of the HIV infection broke the nation's heart. In 12 extraordinary years with the Los Angeles Lakers he became one of the dominant figures in basketball history. He remains now as he was on his first day: the soul of warmth and gentleness, a smiling member of the family who always seems happy to see us.

More than 125,000 Americans have died of AIDS. The disease is full-blown in nearly 200,000 others. And perhaps as many as 1.5 million are in Mr. Johnson's category, infected but not yet ill. Estimates say that over the next three years there will be 230,000 more deaths and between 200,000 and 600,000 new infections.

In a recent report, the National Commission on AIDS was rightly critical of Mr.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wary of Legal Euthanasia

Last Tuesday, the people of Washington state faced a legislative proposition unlike any that they or other Americans had ever seen. The ballot read: "Shall adult patients who are in a medically terminal condition be permitted to request and receive from a physician aid-in-dying?" The proposition failed. In part because voters felt that it was too broadly worded and contained too few safeguards. That sends useful messages to states where similar legislation is pending: Legal euthanasia is an immensely emotional subject. Ask questions. Go slowly.

Washington state's Initiative 119 would have allowed adults to execute a medical directive requesting aid-in-dying if two physicians certified that they were mentally competent, terminally ill and had less than six months to live. The medical directive would also have required two unrelated witnesses.

That sounded simple enough. Voters thought it too simple. For every person who said the proposal would provide "death with dignity," another feared it could lead to involuntary euthanasia. For every voter who

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The World at Large Needs a Federal Europe, Quickly

WASHINGTON — Within a month, two cities in Europe are likely to symbolize a basic challenge to U.S. policy toward Europe. At Maastricht, in the Netherlands, the European Community's heads of government will seek a breakthrough agreement on political union. In Kiev, the Ukraine's legislators are likely to formalize their state's independence of any Soviet and thus Russian control.

Whatever the outcomes — and these efforts will face many complications — both represent historical milestones. Both will change

By Zbigniew Brzezinski
This is the first of two articles.

times that it would like to see a unified Europe — a true U.S. partner in promoting economic progress, European security and global peace. It has said it wants America and Europe to assume equal responsibilities, especially in the costly defense area. But when confronting the choice of whether to facilitate or obstruct genuine European political —

a purely European military coordinating structure — with the Community.

In practice, although not in rhetoric, Washington tends to be closer to the prevailing views of the British Tories, who would prefer not to see the emergence of a federal Europe endowed with political and military decision-making organs. Is such a stance wise and in keeping with the needs of the times?

Europe is groping for a new sense of self-definition and it perceives a new destiny, especially with the collapse of communism. A larger Europe up to the Bug River, Poland's eastern frontier, is becoming possible, perhaps less than 15 years from now. A larger Europe could offer hope to the millions liberated from communism but fearful that post-communism will increasingly mean poverty. And a larger Europe could be a stabilizing world power.

But before a wider Europe comes into being it must become deeper — and soon. Unless an increasingly federal Europe takes visible shape, there is danger that unity will not only become so diluted that it becomes meaningless but that Europe will be submerged by a wave of xenophobia and ethnic antagonisms. Every West European country is susceptible to this danger.

and the danger is rising. In the absence of a genuine federal development, Europe is likely to remain powerless and increasingly vulnerable to a renewal of old national conflicts.

Failure to cope with the Serbian-Croatian war dramatically illustrates the urgent need for a Europe capable of acting as one politically.

The inevitable rise in German economic power is a reminder of why it is essential to create joint and truly binding political institutions. An integrated Germany can be a locomotive of economic growth; a dominant Germany in a politically disintegrated Europe can be a source of conflict.

All of this argues for a significant adjustment in U.S. policy. The Maastricht meeting will surely not overcome all the obstacles on the way to a federal Europe, but one of them should not be an America that is short-sighted in its European perspectives. Of the two competing visions of Europe's future — the French-German and the British — the first deserves American support.

The writer was national security adviser in the Carter administration. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Unless an increasingly federal Europe emerges soon, there is danger that Europe will be submerged by ethnic antagonisms.

Europe's political map. Both will contribute to the further redistribution of global power. And both will soon require a strategically sound and timely U.S. response to complex, even potentially dangerous new dilemmas.

The painful fact is that U.S. policy and rhetoric concerning these basic choices have been strangely in conflict.

Washington has proclaimed a thousand

hence, also military — unity. The United States at best waffles and at worst impedes.

It wants European unity but feels uneasy about the European Community's growing economic power. It wants Europe to stand on its feet politically and militarily, but it objects to efforts to create a European defense structure, by obstructing French and German efforts to link the Western European Union —

But the Europeans Themselves Don't Want a Federal Europe

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In the Netherlands next month the European heads of government are supposed to consider political union. A draft treaty will be before them. It will serve to demonstrate how remote European political unification really is — political unification, that is, as the leaders of the European Community have chosen to define unity.

They say they mean a true federal government with a common foreign and defense policy. They seem obsessed by the American precedent: that they are doing the same thing the delegates of the American colonies were doing at the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention in 1787.

Several drafts of the treaty for union have been prepared and discarded — understandably, since full political union is impossible, and a partial "union" is illogical. Worse, they are going about the impossible as well as the illogical the wrong way. The Community's history has shown the right way to do the impossible. "Europe" exists today because the

people and governments making it proceeded by small and practical steps of clear mutual advantage, to produce large political results. Jean Monnet and Robert Schuman proposed the original plan for pooled German and French coal and steel resources and production because this economic measure promised to make it impossible for the Germans and French to go to war again.

The decision to create the 1993 European single market was faithful to this way of doing things. A series of measures eliminating barriers to trade and business, and equalizing norms across Europe, were launched in the understanding that they would create powerful pressures for common budget, tax and social policies inside the Community countries.

The plan for European monetary union conforms to this pattern. There already are fixed exchange rates for the major European currencies and a common currency unit, the Ecu, al-

ready widely used in banking and business. A single currency for all of Europe will stimulate not only investment flows but investor confidence, and will bring the member countries' economic policies closer together.

Germany's unification caused the European government to abandon this way of making Europe, and to try a great leap forward in full political union. That plans the sudden appearance of nearly a score of new candidates for EC membership.

East Germany is already in the Community, and all of Eastern Europe wants in. The European Free Trade Association states — Austria, Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland — are practically in already. Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar want in. The Soviet successor states will want to join.

The original members concluded that now was their last chance to make the Community into a real fed-

eration. They wanted in particular to bind Germany firmly into Europe. But an integrated Europe and a big Europe tend to be mutually exclusive. Even the original six (France, Germany, Italy, the Benelux three) would have had difficulties with true political integration, although it is conceivable that they could have succeeded, had they tried in time.

The 12 present members thus far have failed to agree even on the meaning of political union. The British will not have it, whatever it is. But France, Italy, the Netherlands and Spain, to take the obvious cases, are exceedingly unlikely really to be willing to hand over control of their foreign and defense policies to Brussels, or to majority vote in the EC.

The Yugoslav crisis has shown that the Community cannot completely agree (or effectively act) but perhaps no one could have done that even in a matter of the greatest importance to Europe's future. The Gulf war last year demonstrated how thoroughly the 12 disagreed on the use of force,

on military action outside Europe, and on Mideast policy. How can there be a common defense and foreign policy with all that unsettled?

Europe already is an integrated economic federation, and can easily enlarge its economic frontiers. Politically, it is a uniquely close confederation of states with common values and a common collective security interest. At the same time it is incapable of united military action abroad and will continue to act in that respect, as in the past, by ad hoc coalitions. Defensively, it is, and will continue to be, a highly effective alliance.

Its continuing economic integration and political cooperation will in the future, as in the past, produce more and more advanced arrangements for shared policy-making and common action. However, the present effort to leap forward to some form of federation that the Community has yet to find words even to describe is likely only to do damage.

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A Veteran's Lament: Where Is the America We Fought For?

By David H. Hackworth

WASHINGTON — Veterans Day has always had a special meaning for the millions of American men and women who have served their country — a day for remembrance, tribute and summing up. This year, thousands of new veterans take their place beside those of Concord, New Orleans, Shiloh, the Marne, Normandy, the Chosin Reservoir, Tuyenhoa and a score of other military actions.

I was in the Gulf, reporting for Newsweek, and I proudly watched America's young men and women do their stuff like old pros. They were dedicated, selfless and courageous. They made me feel reassured about being an American, because they represented everything noble and fine about our country.

Yet I, like many veterans today, wonder whether our country is better off now than it was at that memorable time 40 years ago when, triumphant in the last worldwide shooting war, we confidently engaged in a worldwide political war. Today the cynical among us ask: "What did we fight for? We won the Cold War and lost our nation!"

In 1950, America was on top of the world. We led in everything — from quality, made-in-USA products to strong values that enriched our families, schools and houses of worship. Our government, business, religious and educational leaders were straight and took responsibility for their actions. Our banks and dollars were strong. Our streets were clean and safe. Our children could read and write and were as bright as new moons. Full of innovations and ideas. All one had to do was roll up his sleeves and work hard. The future was never harder.

Today our governments are rocked with scandal from the White House to the halls. No one is responsible. The FBI and DOJ megabuck white-collar holders, Keating Five affairs and deficit disasters blow across the land like autumn leaves to be raked up by the average American, whose standard of living falls as his taxes rise.

Teenagers shoot it out in the streets with automatic rifles. Condoms have replaced prayer in our schools, and drugs have replaced hope in our youth. The education system is bankrupt and produces new-age morons who are high-tech illiterates. Many of our children can't write, spell or add.

Our economy, still the richest in the world despite all the bungling, splitters like a rusted-out car on the crumbling shoulder of a fast lane. America's wealth and future have been plundered with the reckless arrogance of a two-bit dictator. Greed rules the land.

Our banks are melting down, and the rich buy new tax shelters the way they buy lawnmowers. Members of Congress act not what they can do for their country but what they can do for themselves through PACs, perks and rip-offs. The lobbyists stoke the politicians' fire with money, and these chosen representatives of the people turn their backs away from the nation's needs and instead focus on their own families' business: the next election, prestige, power and me, me, me.

Oliver North, Richard Secord and John Poindexter, graduates of our military academies, shred the Constitution they swore to defend and become heroes to the loony-tunes.

The Pentagon deceives our citizens with claims of more bombs, bombers and bullets so we won't be gobbled up by some bogeyman dreamed up by the CIA. Defense contractors have made like the "military-industrial complex" come true. They have stolen our na-

tional treasure, skewed our industrial base and wasted much of our nation's talent building bombs and tanks instead of building America. Our congressional watchdogs have jumped into bed with these crooks and are licking their faces for re-election dollars instead of sending them to jail.

Globe-trotter George Bush sends our armed forces to stop aggression in the Gulf but won't take action to stop aggression in America's streets.

In the Gulf war, which made little military sense as the invasion of Panama, there were few winners. One big

gentler America. Meanwhile, our veterans' hospitals are filled with human wreckage, eagerly dispatched to our wars but discarded upon their return.

A navy officer recently wrote me: "Something has happened to our country. It seems that those who lie, cheat and steal are rewarded and those that do not have more difficulties than they can imagine."

Well, young citizen, you're dead right. People don't feel like they have the capacity to turn things around anymore, and their lives are going down the tubes. The working stiffs

Revolutionary dissatisfaction is cutting across America like a cold wind. A revolt is in the making.

loser was America's freedom of the press. Our reporters were denied free access to our warriors so they couldn't report what they saw and were forced instead to regurgitate what the Pentagon fed them, leaving the public to believe that it was a good war: bloodless, laser-clean and antiseptic.

The Gulf war was about oil, but two primary consumers failed to send troops. While we kept the oil pump going into Japan and Germany, they were continuing to bust our chops in the industrial arena. While we defend their lands, they sandbag on defense spending and put their money into research and development to zap us in the technology race.

When John Sununu flies to the dentist and collects stamps in his flashy limo, the taxpayer picks up the tab. A yuppie political operator, at 31, leaves the White House inner circle to cash in as the Washington hit man for an Arab oil sheikh. While Jim Bakker and Jimmy Swaggart talk God and redemption, they steal and sleaze and ask for understanding with the same repentance and regret as Teddy Kennedy and Alan Simpson. Michael Milken is viewed by many as a big Wall Street Robin Hood instead of a cheap hood who stole big.

Arnold Schwarzenegger, a role model of violence, drives a \$130,000 Army Humvee, so Liz Taylor, an icon of illusion and instant fame, wears one, too. In the Desert Storm, they will drive on past the homeless, hungry and dispossessed, the walking wounded of every big city street in America. The cost of one Humvee would care for many of the "wretched refuse" from our kinder,

have been down so long that they have forgotten how to look up.

Many just shrug when they are reminded that one of every seven Americans lives below the poverty line and that decent medical care can be obtained only by gold card holders. We have our own Third World nation right here in the U.S.A.

The citizens know that the system doesn't benefit the people; it benefits the special interest groups. As a result, many Americans have forgotten that they have a rightful place in the running of our government.

Yet there is a change blowing in the wind. I feel it wherever I travel. Revolutionary dissatisfaction is cutting across America like a cold wind — and we feel the first strong gust last Tuesday out of Pennsylvania. A revolt is in the making.

The people are fed up with hearing that they are in the promised land when they know they are smack in the middle of the greatest of wars. They want leadership that will lead by example, not by poll results, sound bites and warm-and-fuzzy points of light. They are telling us on the streets to get rid of the bums in government who have corrupted America. It is not too late to get America back on track. It is time to get involved, time to wake up. All we have to do is get cracking, sound off and once again stand tall and be responsible for the security of this great republic.

The writer, a retired army colonel who won eight Purple Hearts in Korea and Vietnam, is a Newsweek contributing editor. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Bush Has to Govern if He Wants to Win

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — George Bush's new strategy of bashing Congress will do little to win him the support of the voters. He must govern if he wants to win.

President Bush's outside political advisers plus his chief aide, John Sununu, advocate bashing. "All he's got to do is to create an enemy, and the enemy is Congress," Charles Black, a Republican political consultant, told me by way of explaining the strategy launched by Mr. Bush two weeks ago in Texas. "Even if the public doesn't like the president, they don't like Congress more," Mr. Black said. "He's got to become more confrontational."

Many inside Bush advisers — such as White House aide Richard Darman and Brent Scowcroft, along with Secretary of State James Baker and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady — counsel less confrontation with Congress and more "presidential" action. They are on the right track, given the many cynical legislative games now being played by Democrats. If only Bush advisers could come up with some presidential-quality ideas on domestic problems and their cases, they might be able to sell their ideas.

But they don't have any good ideas. So all they can do is punch holes in the Democrats' case at best is short-sighted and at worst is dumb politics. Here is what they can say:

• Mr. Bush will not find it easy to

blame Congress for a weak economy when history shows that the public eventually holds the president more accountable for financial ills than Congress. That is what is popping up in the polls as hard times set in. A recent Gallup Poll shows that for the first time in years people put Democrats ahead of Republicans as the party better able to manage the economy.

• He cannot beat up on Congress about the economy and at the same time insist that the economy is not all that bad. The Bush line remains that there is no recession, only a "lack of consumer confidence." If he starts acknowledging bleak prospects, he has to have a program for rebuilding confidence — and he does not have one.

• He will be hard to re-elect. Congress as irresponsible one day and make deals with the next. If he signs the civil rights bill as expected, he cannot go around condemning Congress for legislating quotas. If he and the Republicans want to share political credit for extending unemployment benefits or health care, they will have to work closely with Democrats.

• In any war over taxes, Democrats can outbid the president. Mr. Bush is stuck to suspect schemes like reducing the capital gains tax for wealthy investors. Democrats can always counter with tax-the-rich proposals. They can also advocate tax cuts for the middle class, while Mr. Bush has to worry about the effect of such cuts

on his efforts to reduce interest rates.

• He will have trouble deflecting attacks about not paying attention to the home front, and still do what he should abroad. Yet he must, for the national interest and his own.

He had to go to the NATO summit meeting in Rome last week or forfeit America's vital leadership role in Europe. He has to be involved from time to time in Mideast talks, otherwise there will be no progress. He has to reschedule his trip to Asia, particularly to Japan and South Korea, because trade with Pacific Rim countries is critical to American well-being. His deft handling of such issues, including the war against Iraq, is what made him a popular president in the first place.

Mr. Bush may think that his declaration of war against Congress will serve him as well as Harry Truman's fight against a Republican Congress in the 1948 presidential campaign. If so, he has things backward. That feisty Democrat had a visionary domestic program and challenged Congress to approve it or pay the political consequences. Mr. Bush has no such program for what ails the country. If he fails to present plausible and compelling domestic legislation, voters will read his attacks for what they now are — a cover for an empty shell of ideas.

Of course, Mr. Bush's final campaign strategy will have to await the choices of his Democratic rival. But whatever the opponent, Mr. Bush's best strategy will be not to brawl with Congress but to govern.

The New York Times.

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EUROBONDS

Dollar Seen Going Lower After Last Week's Respite

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — The dollar's relatively robust performance last week failed to impress foreign exchange traders, who see continued weakness in the currency until there is definitive evidence that an economic recovery is under way in the United States.

After breaking through an important psychological barrier a week ago and being nudged by yet another cut in official U.S. interest rates, the dollar performed relatively well last week. It hit a low of 1.6260 Deutsche marks but finished trading at 1.6465 DM, up a hair from 1.6445 DM a week earlier.

Analysts say the dollar benefited from intervention by the Banque de France in support of the franc as well as general short-covering by official institutions. With the franc near its floor against the Deutsche mark, the dollar's exchange rate mechanism, the French reportedly chose to buy dollars to stop the mark from strengthening rather than trying to weaken the mark by selling that currency.

David S. Fuller of Chart Analysis Ltd. in London said central banks that earlier this year had "shorted" the dollar—selling substantial amounts of the currency in an effort to throttle its strong advance—were now reversing positions, earning a neat profit while at the same time stabilizing the dollar at a lower level. He believes the dollar is headed substantially lower.

Paul Cherkow, Citibank's London-based analyst, said the fact that the dollar performed as well as it did "gives hope that it's forming a base over 1.60 DM, ready to go better as soon as we get better U.S. economic news."

But he concurred with Simon Crane, an adviser to technical traders, that the dollar could fall below 1.60 DM before better U.S. economic data and/or a weakening economic situation in Germany set the dollar firmly back on an upward trend.

Mr. Crane predicted the dollar would trade in a temporary range of 1.62-1.66 DM before resuming its decline.

ANDRES DROBNY at Bankers Trust saw the dollar "grinding lower." "I've seen some bottom pickers at 1.63 DM, but that's not the right trade now. There's no reason for the dollar to go higher until the market is convinced the U.S. is recovering."

Given the latest German data showing slowdowns in industrial production, incoming orders and retail sales, Mr. Drobny added, "It's clear the German economy is slowing—just that's no reason to buy dollars. The most robust trade is to buy DM bonds."

Yields on 10-year German government bonds ended the week at an annual yield of 8.34 percent compared with the semiannual 7.41 percent available in the U.S. market.

For many investors, an even more interesting trade is French government paper, which ended the week yielding an annual 8.74 percent. The attraction here is not only the pick-up of 40 basis points over the yield on German government debt but also the fact that the franc is near its floor against the mark.

Finance Minister Pierre Bérégovoy reiterated his assurances last week that the franc will not be devalued. If that holds true, the franc can only appreciate against the mark.

The latest official data shows that nonresident increased their holdings of French government securities by 23 billion francs in the first six months of this year. The rate of increase is down dramatically from the previous two years, when nonresident holdings rose by more than 100 billion francs annually. But Treasury officials see this slowdown as a natural plateau as total foreign holdings approach a level of almost 300 billion francs, compared with a mere 32 billion francs at the end of 1987.

The data for this year show a marked slowing in foreign purchases of long-term debt and a concentration in short-term paper with a life of less than five years. This is not surprising given the inversion in the yield curve that has short-term paper paying about a quarter percentage point more than bonds.

In addition, this data does not capture the increase in nonresident purchases of paper issued by companies or state agencies, which remains substantial.

In fact, the Eurofranc sector was one of the most active in the Eurobond market last week with four issues having a face value of 6.2 billion francs offered for sale.

Electricité de France raised 775 million francs through the sale of zero-coupon bonds that, at maturity in 11 years, will be worth 2 billion francs. The paper, which will be redeemed at 100, was offered at a price of 98.87. The capital gain achieved by holding to maturity is equal to earning an annual return of 8.97 percent.

At the time of launch, that was 17 basis points more than the yield on comparably dated government bonds—a big saving for the utility, which normally would expect to pay some 40 basis points more than the government.

The lead manager, Crédit Commercial de France, estimated See EUROBONDS, Page 11

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per 100	Per 100
German mark	1.6465	1.6465	1.6465	1.6465
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	2036	2036	2036	2036
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Dutch guilder	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Austrian schilling	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Scandinavian currencies	See Table	See Table	See Table	See Table

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per 100	Per 100
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Mexican peso	20.37	20.37	20.37	20.37
Argentine peso	100	100	100	100
Israeli sheqel	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
South African rand	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
South Korean won	200	200	200	200
Thai baht	50	50	50	50
Indonesian rupiah	1000	1000	1000	1000
Philippine peso	50	50	50	50
Malaysian ringgit	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Singapore dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chinese yuan	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Indian rupee	20	20	20	20
Pakistani rupee	100	100	100	100
Thai baht	50	50	50	50
Indonesian rupiah	1000	1000	1000	1000
Philippine peso	50	50	50	50
Malaysian ringgit	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Singapore dollar	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Chinese yuan	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Indian rupee	20	20	20	20
Pakistani rupee	100	100	100	100

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
German mark	1.6465	1.6465	1.6465	1.6465
French franc	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
Italian lira	2036	2036	2036	2036
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64	166.64	166.64
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Japanese yen	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Swiss franc	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Dutch guilder	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
Belgian franc	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Austrian schilling	13.76	13.76	13.76	13.76
Scandinavian currencies	See Table	See Table	See Table	See Table

Last Week's Markets

Stock Indexes	Nov. 8	Nov. 9	Change
DJ Industrials	3045.82	3055.50	+9.68
DJ 30	2748.01	2754.44	+6.43
DJ 100	2748.01	2754.44	+6.43
S&P 500	2748.01	2754.44	+6.43
S&P 400	2748.01	2754.44	+6.43
S&P 600	2748.01	2754.44	+6.43
NASDAQ	2748.01	2754.44	+6.43
FTSE 100	2230.00	2240.00	+10.00
DAX	1250.00	1260.00	+10.00
IBEX 35	3000.00	3010.00	+10.00
EURO STOXX	1200.00	1210.00	+10.00
World Index	2000.00	2010.00	+10.00
MSCI	2000.00	2010.00	+10.00

1941: Vichy's Appeal

WASHINGTON—(From our...
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Prague and Budapest Betting on the Fastest Lane

Hungary: Flood Of Foreign Cash

By Peter Maass
Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — For two years, Hungarians have struggled to find the path to capitalist success after years of central planning. Suddenly, they have emerged onto a wide boulevard, but not the one they expected.

In the past week, investments totaling more than a quarter of a billion dollars were announced by General Motors Corp., Philip Morris Cos., United Technologies Corp., and privately held Beacon Cos. The flash flood of U.S. capital strengthens a plucky economy that is exceeding government projections and outperforming its East European rivals.

"Hungary is becoming the hub of Eastern Europe," said Edwin Sidman, managing partner of Beacon, which last Wednesday unveiled a \$150 million project to build a pair of eight-story office buildings and a 12-story luxury hotel in Budapest.

His project is only one of a large number in a country that began its shift to a market economy in 1968 under Eastern Europe's only reform-minded Communist regime.

See HUNGARY, Page 13

Czechoslovakia: Rapid Sell-Off

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Czechs and Slovaks by the hundreds of thousands have each begun putting up \$30 in risk capital to make themselves part owners of enterprises that the deposed Communist leaders had long maintained belonged to "the people."

In an inventive program to privatize the country's economy, citizens are buying books of coupons that will be converted next year into shares, either in the companies or in mutual funds that will be holders of such shares.

The program aims not only to make citizens stockholders, but to restore their sense of involvement in the country's affairs, which had withered under the authoritarian old regime.

The "big privatization" follows a year in which many shops and other small enterprises were sold directly at auction. In the first "wave," beginning early next year, 2,285 companies are to be privatized, followed by 1,842 companies in the second phase.

Asia Talks To Focus On GATT

Hills Says Rice Is A Key to Outcome

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — The U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills, arrived here on Sunday for talks aimed at improving trade and economic cooperation along the Pacific Rim and giving new impetus to global trade negotiations.

The third annual ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum will concentrate on regional economic trends and issues and the future of the 15-nation group, South Korean officials said.

It is also expected to push for successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of trade liberalization talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, officials of APEC members said.

"APEC's number-one priority is getting a successful outcome in the Uruguay round," Deputy Prime Minister Donald McKinnon of New Zealand said last week.

Lee See Young, South Korea's assistant minister for policy planning and secretary general of APEC, said the ministers would seek to "enhance the role of APEC as a region-wide framework which will serve as an umbrella for open regional cooperation" complementing GATT.

Mrs. Hills arrived one day early for what are expected to be tough talks with South Korean officials focusing on rice and financial markets, officials said.

"The liberalization of world trade is meaningless if rice is excluded," she said on arrival.

Lee Bong Suh, minister of trade and industry, is expected to argue that rice should be a special case and that rapid financial liberalization would deepen problems in South Korea's flagging economy.

Although most APEC members will be represented by their foreign and/or trade ministers, Malaysia downgraded its representation in anger over reports of a U.S. move to enlist Japan against a proposed East Asian Economic Grouping, which would exclude Anglo-Saxon members of APEC.

(AFP, Reuters)

The 777: Paperless Blueprint for Boeing and U.S. Industry

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

RENTON, Washington — There is no going back to the drawing board these days for engineers working on Boeing Co.'s new 777 jet.

Indeed, there are no more drawing boards. Nor are there any drawings, in the conventional sense. All the design and engineering for the 777, scheduled for delivery in May 1995, is being done on computer screens, making it the first fully "paperless" airplane.

Boeing executives say the paperless approach will save money by greatly reducing the last-minute changes that typically are needed to make the two million or so pieces in an airplane fit together. It also will make it unnecessary to build a full-scale mockup of the plane.

And they say it will help the 777 gain early approval from federal regulators to fly over oceans, a crucial factor in Boeing's competition with Airbus Industrie and McDonnell Douglas Corp., which are challenging its control of the widebody aircraft market.

"Every engineer since Leonardo has had to think in three dimensions but draw in two dimensions on paper," said Philip M. Condit, the Boeing vice president in charge of the 777 program in Renton, a Seattle suburb. "The computer tool allows you to design in 3-D."

A lot is riding on the change. The 777 represents a \$4 billion gamble by Boeing to retain the dominance in the commercial airplane business it has held since introducing the first all-jet airliner, the 707, in 1957.

But McDonnell Douglas, with its MD-11 widebody,

and Airbus, whose governmental support has become a major trade dispute, have been taking orders away from the Seattle-based company for several years now.

Boeing executives are betting that the 777 — a twin-engine airplane that can carry 305 to 418 passengers — will fill a product gap between its 747 jumbo jet and its smaller widebody model, the 767, and stave off the MD-11 and the Airbus A330 and A340.

The MD-11 has been flying for almost a year and has captured 156 firm orders. Airbus has 250 or so orders for the A340, due out in January 1993, and the A330, due to go into service in early 1994.

Last month, Japan Air Lines Co. placed a \$2 billion order for up to 20 777s. Two months ago, Boeing booked a \$3.6 billion order from British Airways PLC. In all, about 80 777s worth \$9.2 billion have been ordered by six carriers, a healthy number at this stage, industry experts say.

Yet not everything is clear skies for Boeing. Some critics, including the Air Line Pilots Association, are raising safety questions about the government's willingness to use a fast-track procedure to approve a two-engine plane for long-distance flights over water. If the government does not give early approval, orders would likely suffer.

And more is riding on the 777's success than Boeing's bottom line. Jet transports are one of the few categories of manufactured goods still dominated by American companies. So the way Boeing designs, engineers and assembles an aircraft has implications for American manufacturers in all sorts of industries.

\$1 Billion Lent for U.S. Jets

Agence France-Press

TAIPEI — Fourteen Taiwan banks have decided to lend \$1 billion to Eva Airways for the purchase of eight jetliners from Boeing Co. and four from McDonnell Douglas Corp., bank officials said Sunday.

The banks will lend the money starting in June to Taiwan's second international airline, a subsidiary of the huge Evergreen shipping group.

Officials said the cost of the 12 planes would reach \$1.5 billion, with Eva paying the additional \$500 million itself. The loan will be paid out in installments over five years and will be made in U.S. dollars by the banks, which will raise the money abroad instead of in Taiwan.

Although the aircraft weren't specified, Eva owes less than three Boeing 767-300ER aircraft and has orders or options on 28 planes over the next six years, including MD-11s.

Lobbyists in EC Battle Ban on Tobacco Ads

By Charles Goldsmith
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — A powerful coalition of cigarette companies, advertising agencies and publishers has mobilized to head off a proposed ban on tobacco advertising in the European Community.

The lobbies have succeeded, to the dismay of the ban's supporters, in shifting the debate away from health concerns toward an argument over freedom of speech and the marketplace.

An EC-wide ban on television advertising of tobacco products took effect on Oct. 1, but the Commission proposal would extend such a prohibition to newspapers, billboards and other publicity methods.

The proposal, to be discussed on Monday by Community health ministers, only involves tobacco ads, but publishers and advertising professionals are worried that it could be the tip of the iceberg in a wholesale EC assault on the freedom to publicize a wide range of products including alcohol, toys and candy.

The plan is unlikely to be enacted at this time, because it is opposed by Britain, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands and Greece and they form a solid blocking minority under the 12-nation Community's complex voting rules.

Still, the issue is unlikely to disappear. The EC Commission is determined to push through such legislation, whether now or later. The countries supporting a ban include France and Italy, whose state tobacco monopolies would benefit from advertising restrictions that make it difficult for new brands to penetrate established markets.

"There could be a domino effect" if the tobacco-ad ban were enacted, said Ronald Beaton, director general of the European Association of Advertising Agencies.

"We are concerned about a whole mass of legislation coming out of the EC, aimed at barring all sorts of commercial speech."

This month, full-page ads against the ban will run in about 100 newspapers and 200 magazines that are members of the European Publishers Council. The advertising space, if sold, would be worth about \$60 million.

The EC Commission, which proposed the ban in May, disputes the domino theory.

"We want to specifically regulate tobacco advertising because smoking causes 440,000 deaths a year in the Community," the EC social affairs commissioner, Vasso Papanetron, said through a spokesman. "This is not a first step that would be followed by other proposals on additional products such as alcohol."

"We don't have evidence that alcohol is dangerous, only that alcohol abuse is," the spokesman said. "But even a small amount of tobacco is dangerous to health."

"We just don't think a tobacco-ad ban is necessary for the completion of the EC's single market," said a diplomat from Britain, which now has a voluntary system that restricts tobacco advertising aimed at young people and limits cigarette displays in store windows.

Germany says an ad ban would violate its constitutional guarantees of free speech, while Denmark says that education and high cigarette taxes would be more effective than an advertising ban in reducing smoking deaths.

Diplomats said that Greece is an important recent addition to the list of EC countries opposing the ad ban.

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Argentina To Sell Firms To Private Management

By Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina plans to hand over the management of most state-owned companies to private sector operators before the end of 1992, Economy Minister Domingo Cavallo was quoted as saying Sunday.

Mr. Cavallo told the daily Clarin that the government will hold tenders for 30 percent stakes in state-owned companies that will enable winners to take control of the firms.

The Peronist administration expects private-sector managers will improve the state firms' efficiency and raise their market value before they are fully privatized.

Mr. Cavallo said the government would have to turn to foreign markets to find investors with enough capital to buy all the stakes. Clarin said companies to be offered to the private sector included the oil company YPF, Gas del Estado, the SEGBA power utility and the Obras Sanitarias waterworks serving Buenos Aires, the postal service, hydroelectric plants, steel mills and petrochemical firms.



Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A.

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvignes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups. %	Price	Yield	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Doi-Ichi Kangyo Bank Asia	\$100	2001	0.55	101%	—	Coupon will be 0.55 over 6-month Libor until 1994 and a fixed 9% thereafter. Callable in 1994. Fees 2%. Denominations \$100,000. (Solomon Brothers Int'l)
Genfinco Luxembourg	\$100	perpet	1	100	—	Over 4-month Libor initially, and then reset every six months. Variable rate notes with fallback rates of 1% over 6-month Libor until 1996, 1.65 over until 2001 and 2.40 over thereafter. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Merrill Lynch Int'l)
Banco Portugues de Investimento	DM 175	1996	0.20	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Bayer Vertriebsbank)
Auto Funding	€220	1996	0.45	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Backed by 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 0.60%. Denominations €10,000. (JBS Philips & Drew Securities)
Fixed-Coupons						
Banco di Sicilia y Banca Aires	\$ 75	1994	10	96.98	99.13	Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 1.4%. Denominations \$100,000. (CIBC Investment Bank)
European Investment Bank	\$300	2001	8	100.215	100.80	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
Inf Finance Corp.	\$300	1996	7%	99.45	100.10	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
Oesterreichische Kontrollbank	\$200	1996	7%	99.87	100.40	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
Petrobras Brasileiro	\$250	1992	10	99.80	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Credit Suisse First Boston)
Stati Banka Czeloslovenska	\$200	1994	9	99.61	99.30	Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. (Munich Int'l)
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	\$250	1996	7%	101.39	100.20	Reaffirmed at 99.965. Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. (Credit Suisse First Boston)
Council of Europe	DM 90	2001	8%	101%	—	Noncallable. Fees 2.00%. (Bayerische Landesbank)
European Investment Bank	€ 200	1994	9%	98.20	—	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to €500 million. Fees not disclosed. (Goldman Sachs Int'l)
Redland Sterling Fund	£ 125	2001	10%	101.20	—	Reaffirmed at 99.40. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (J.C. Warburg Securities)
Barclays Bank	FF 1,200	1999	9%	99.26	99.80	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. (BNP Capital Markets)
Carrefour	FF 500	1995	zero	100	99.60	Noncallable. Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the performance of the company's share price on the Paris stock exchange. Fees not disclosed. (Société Générale)
Credit Foncier	FF 2,500	2004	9%	98.95	99.15	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. Increased from 2 billion francs. (Crédit Lyonnais)
Electricité de France	FF 2,000	2002	zero	38.87	39.00	Yield 8.97%. Noncallable. Proceeds 775 million francs. Fees 0.20%. (Crédit Commercial de France)
American Int'l Group	m. 200,000	2001	11.70	101.80	99.85	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro)
Commerzbank	m. 150,000	1996	11.70	100.75	99.90	Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. (Banca di Roma)
European Investment Bank	€ 300	2001	8%	101%	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. (Rabobank Nederland)
Nordic Investment Bank	SK 500	1999	10%	101	99.30	Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. (Unibank)
Caisse Centrale Desjardins du Québec	CS 100	1996	8%	100.925	99.63	Reaffirmed at 99.40. Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. (Wood Gundy)
Lloy City	CS 100	2002	9%	101.05	100.10	Reaffirmed at 99.425. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Wood Gundy)
Prudential Funding	CS 150	1995	8%	101.275	100.12	Reaffirmed at 99%. Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. (Wood Gundy)
Banque Nationale de Paris	Aus 75	1996	9%	101.95	99.95	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
Deutsche Bank Australia	Aus 100	1996	9	101%	99.10	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets)
State Bank of South Australia	Aus 150	1998	10	100.80	99.10	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Munich Int'l)
Belgium	Y 50,000	1998	6	99.45	99.95	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Deutsche Bank)
Dalain Industries	Y 30,000	1999	6.35	101%	—	Reaffirmed at 100%. Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Deutsche Bank)
Kao Teito Electric Railway	Y 30,000	1997	6%	100	—	Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Deutsche Bank)
Kitz Corp.	Y 10,000	2000	6%	101%	—	Reaffirmed at 100.25. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Deutsche Bank)
Nippon Sanso	Y 20,000	1997	6.40	101%	—	Reaffirmed at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe & Deutscher Bank)
Nippon Sanso	Y 10,000	2000	6.40	101%	—	Reaffirmed at 99.80. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe & Deutscher Bank)
Tokyo Land	Y 20,000	1997	6.45	101%	—	Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Yamaichi Int'l Europe & Deutscher Bank)
Equity-Linked						
New Line Cinema	\$ 32.5	2006	6%	100	—	Semiannually. Noncallable. Convertible at \$16 1/2 a share, a 19.47% premium. Fees 2.00%. (County NatWest Securities)
Claro Woolen Mills	DM 30	1995	5%	100	104.00	Noncallable. Each 1,000-mark note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 2.00%. Terms to be set Nov. 11. (Dresdner Bank)

EUROBONDS: Borrowers Flock to French Franc

(Continued from first finance page)

that 70 percent of the paper had been sold to nonresidents. Zero-coupon debt is not especially attractive to domestic investors, who have a tax liability on the implied annual return.

Carrefour also sold zero-coupon debt, but its 500 million francs of four-year paper is an equity-like offering with the redemption value tied to the price of its stock. Holders are assured of getting their initial investment repaid. Depending on how much the stock rises, they could earn up to the equivalent of 5.83 percent a year if the retailer's price rises 64 percent.

A week earlier, Pernod-Ricard sold a similar formula to offer a possible 18 percent annual return if the stock price rose 130 percent, rather than the 230 percent incorrectly reported here.

There are other important differences as well: Carrefour's redemption value is based on the price of the stock during the final two months of the life of the zero-coupon notes while Pernod-Ricard uses the average price of the final year of its five-year notes.

Also in the market were Crédit Foncier, which issued 2.5 billion of 13-year bonds—increased from an initial 2 billion—and Barclays Bank, which tapped the market for 1.2 billion francs.

This week will see the first Eurobond offering from France Telecom, which is expected to raise 2 billion francs. The triple-A rated utility plans to raise 4 billion francs by year-end with two Eurobonds and two domestic issues.

In the Deutsche mark sector, only one small issue emerged—90 million DM of 10-year bonds from

the Council of Europe. The market has been weighed down by fears that the Bundesbank may further tighten short-term interest rates and concern about how the government intends to tax the interest income of domestic investors, which is to be spelled out this week.

But bankers reported that international investors are buying DM paper as part of a restructuring of their asset allocations from underweighting the mark to a more neutral position.

In the dollar market, new issues for the European Investment Bank, the World Bank's International Finance Corp., Austria's OKB and Toyota Motor Credit Corp. were moving slowly. But the technical environment remained highly favorable with traders able to borrow short-term money at 5 1/4 percent to buy bonds paying over 7 percent.

Treasuries Survive a Shaky Auction

By Allen R. Myerson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Ruinous competition," said John D. Rockefeller, was the enemy of all his plans. When the founder of the Standard Oil Trust spoke, however quietly, about the need to avoid "wasteful conditions," he was usually heeded.

Last week, on trading desks at many of the 40 primary dealers

supposed competitors would do. In addition to having hundreds more broker-dealers bidding, other rule changes including the need for written verification of big winning bids made the auction process much more volatile, Samuel Kahan, chief economist at Fuji Securities Inc. in Chicago, told Reuters.

Then came Thursday's auction of 30-year bonds, the riskiest by far. What happened? Standing room only, with strong bidding among dealers and near-record demand from small buyers.

For this, some dealers had an explanation: renewed demand for the long bonds in the face of last week's Fed easing and lower yields at shorter maturities.

But the auction also showed that dealers, like East European entrepreneurs, are finding ways to make money in a free market. By Thursday, some dealers who were afraid to check on demand with their buddies at other firms learned what they needed to know by trading more vigorously in the when-issued market, where Treasuries are exchanged in advance of their issuance.

Bonds Seen Firm

The bond market closed on an upbeat note Friday after a volatile trading week, and analysts predicted further strength this week, news agencies reported.

The new 8 percent, 30-year bond closed 6 3/32 higher at 101 12/32 to yield 7.88 percent, down from the 8 percent yield at Thursday's auction. Shorter maturities were mostly weaker, however, flattening out the yield curve slightly.

Analysts said the bond market took comfort in signs that the Bush administration plans to move more aggressively to address domestic economic issues.

"The basic feeling is that more will have to be done to stimulate the economy, to get unemployment figures down and housing starts up, and that could mean a further cut in the rates," said Jack Solomon, a market analyst with Bear Stearns & Co.

The market should be firm this week because the economic data set for release—including October consumer and producer price reports, retail sales and industrial production—are expected to be favorable, said Steve Ricchiuto, chief financial economist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Government Securities.

(Reuters, UPI)

Fed Dissenter Says Cut Won't Help

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When the Federal Reserve Board voted 4 to 1 last week to cut the discount rate by half a percentage point in an effort to stimulate the U.S. economy, Wayne Angell cast the lone "no" vote.

It wasn't because he thought the economy was about to pick up anyway, but because he feared the move wouldn't work.

Mr. Angell's vote was one reflection of the complex relationship between Fed policies and the market, and the impact of both on the nation's economy.

"I was worried that our move would be interpreted as trying to fine-tune the economy at the expense of more inflation later," Mr. Angell said in an interview.

"Such moves damage our credibility on inflation, which offsets the stimulative effects of lower short-term rates."

His colleagues, led by Chairman Alan Greenspan, clearly believed their action, on balance, would aid the faltering economy.

The Fed's actions reduced key short-term rates, such as those banks charge one another for overnight loans. The Fed's influence over rates wanes, however, as the money involved is lent or invested for longer periods. At the far end of the scale, for example, a Fed move may not bring down rates on a 30-year Treasury bond.

Economists generally agree that the level of long-term rates is more important to the health of the economy than short-term rates, since the former are a significant factor in business decisions to invest in new plants and equipment, as well as in home-buying decisions and therefore in the pace of housing construction.

Investors, far more than the Fed, determine what these rates will be, and their decisions, Mr. Angell said, are driven in no small part by what they believe will happen to inflation.

The market's response to the Fed action, so far, has been ambiguous.

Rates on 30-year Treasury bonds have dropped from 8.02 percent—the level just before the Fed announced early Wednesday morning that it was cutting the discount rate to 4.5 percent—to 7.88 percent Friday.

Even that small decline underscores how stubborn long-term rates have remained over the past two years.

Mr. Angell, using the same reasoning as last week, recalled that in December 1989 he dissented when a majority of central-bank policymakers acted to reduce the federal funds rate, the key interest rate financial institutions charge each other for overnight loans.

"The Treasury long bond was at 7.9 percent then," Mr. Angell said, "and I predicted that long-term rates would rise" if the Fed cut short-term rates "and they did, by even more than I predicted."

Mr. Angell said he did not expect long-term rates to rise this time, just not fall significantly.

Since the end of 1989, the federal funds rate has been cut 3.5 percentage points, while the rate on long-term Treasuries is so lower now than it was then. Some analysts believe the refusal of investors to accept lower yields on long-term bonds is a factor in the very muted response the U.S. economy has shown thus far to past Fed cuts.

One factor in the immediate lack of response in long-term rates this past week, analysts said, was an auction of \$12 billion in 30-year Treasury bonds looming on Thursday.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Foreign Lines Plan N.Y. Terminal

NEW YORK (NYT) — The first new terminal for Kennedy International Airport in nearly 30 years has been proposed by a consortium of three of the biggest international airlines, Lufthansa, Japan Air Lines and Air France, according to airline and airport officials.

The expansion comes as Kennedy is trying to maintain its preeminence as the country's largest international gateway at a time when rivals like Newark International Airport have taken away traffic and when domestic airlines have added international flights at their hubs.

Sale of Philippine Airlines Delayed

MANILA (Reuters) — The privatization of Philippine Airlines, which had been pushed back several times, may be delayed to early next year.

The government had hoped it could sell a majority of the airline through an auction by year-end. But the bidding rules are expected to be disclosed in two weeks and there are several other stages before the sale is finalized, the governor of the Central Bank, Jose Cuisia, said Sunday.

G-7 May Make Crash Loan to Soviets

TOKYO (AFP) — The Group of Seven countries are considering an emergency loan to the Soviet Union and deferring payments on part of its \$60 billion foreign debt, Japanese news reports said Saturday.

Jiji Press quoted sources as saying the G-7 group of the world's richest nations—the United States, Canada, France, Britain, Italy, West Germany and Japan—could adopt the measures in November if Moscow formally sought help.

Canadians to Print Ukrainian Money

MOSCOW (AP) — A Canadian company, Canadian Banknote, has won a contract to print the new Ukrainian currency—to be called grivnas—by next May, Soviet news reports said Saturday.

The Ukraine is seeking independence from the other 11 republics of the Soviet Union, although the Ukrainian government has agreed to sign a treaty of economic cooperation. Canadian Banknote won the contract to print 1.5 billion grivnas in Canada.

Taiwanese Prosecutor Is Impeached

TAIPEI (Reuters) — The prosecutor investigating Taiwan's biggest stock scandal has been impeached for abusing his powers, judicial officials said.

The Control Yuan, Taiwan's highest watchdog body, voted 6 to 4 on Saturday to impeach the Taipei district prosecutor, Hsu Ah-kuei, for "dereliction of duty." She had indicted the tycoon Oung Yon-ming and his older brother Oung Ta-ming, head of the Hualoa textile group, on charges of breach of trust and document forgery over a \$22 million stock scandal. She was impeached for refusing to halt the probe when a private citizen filed suit against suspects in the case.

BusinessWeek

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- O A Real Estate Boom In Moscow?
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BCCI Aides To Remain In Prison

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBAI — Abu Dhabi authorities have extended detention orders on 18 senior executives of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International for another month, legal sources said on Sunday.

They said the order for the executives, who were detained Sept. 8 as part of Abu Dhabi's own investigations into the failure of the bank, would expire on Dec. 9. The government of Abu Dhabi owns 77.4 percent of BCCI.

The officials, including two former chief executive officers, Swaleh Naqvi and Zafar Iqbal, were questioned by a prosecutor in Abu Dhabi but no formal charges have been brought against them.

Separately, U.S. banking regulators are working on a plan to use BCCI's now-frozen U.S. assets to rescue a troubled California bank allegedly owned by BCCI.

(Reuters, WP)

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(Continued on next page)

MONDAY SPORTS

Athletes' Lifestyles: Sounding an Alarm

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

One of the first things Walt Frazier noticed upon his return to professional basketball three years ago as a broadcaster for the New York Knicks was the proliferation of young women attending games.

A star of the 1960s and the 1970s, and an admitted champion partyer of his era, Frazier said he quickly realized how times had changed.

"In my day, you at least had to go to parties and you had to have a rap to pick up women," said Frazier, who retired from the National Basketball Association in 1979. "Now you see them lining up against the wall after the game. The stars just take their pick and the other guys get the leftovers."

"Today, because of the money and the fame, all you have to be is an athlete. That lifestyle will find you. I'm not saying it's wrong. Sex is a human need. But the rules have changed now. These guys need to use their heads."

When Magic Johnson retired from the Los Angeles Lakers on Thursday, revealing he had contracted the virus that causes AIDS, he declared himself a spokesman for efforts to combat the disease and a proponent of "safe sex." He said he would spread his message to teenagers and children.

At the same time, the summing developments in his life sounded a sobering alarm for athletes in general and his pro basketball contemporaries in particular.

"This really hit home," said Gerald Wilkins of the Knicks. "This disease came into our league and took one of our greatest players, a guy everyone loves. It should

make a lot of people stop and think about the lifestyle they lead."

As with most people, it's impossible to say exactly how or when Johnson contracted the human immunodeficiency virus. But he said it could have only been through heterosexual relations.

Dr. David Ho, an AIDS researcher who confirmed Johnson's diagnosis, said the basketball star had told doctors he believed he became infected "from messing around with too many women."

As president of the NBA Players Association, Isiah Thomas of the Detroit Pistons, one of Johnson's closest friends, warned against overreacting and making generalizations after Johnson's announcement.

Thomas is concerned that too much focus will be placed on athletes, and not enough on the disease itself. Thomas said this would be unfortunate for athletes, who he believes would be unfairly seen as practitioners of deviant lifestyles.

The private lives of athletes, once left to the imaginations of fans, have become more detailed in recent years, in part because of paternity and paternity suits filed against some of the biggest names in sports, among them boxing's Mike Tyson, baseball's Wade Boggs, Darryl Strawberry, Pete Rose and Dave Winfield, football's Lawrence Taylor and Eric Dickerson, basketball's Patrick Ewing and tennis's Martina Navratilova.

Tyson is facing trial in Indianapolis beginning Jan. 27 on charges including rape. One of Johnson's teammates on the Lakers, James Worthy, was arrested in Houston last year for solicitation of prostitution, and eventually pleaded no contest.

And more recently, the former NBA great, Wilt Chamberlain, wrote in a book of his estimated 20,000 sex partners during the course of his life.

Having been criticized in the aftermath of Johnson's announcement for promoting promiscuity in the AIDS era, Chamberlain responded in a telephone interview.

"One thing people have to realize is that I was writing about an era when there was a sexual revolution in this country and there was no death sentence hanging over people's heads," he said. "In the '80s, I've had to change my lifestyle. It would be difficult for me to believe that most athletes—most people in any field—had not made the same adjustments."

In the NBA, at least, there is concern that such an adjustment isn't the case.

At Madison Square Garden, as bewildered players and administrators of the sport struggled to find an appropriate response, one prominent player agent said that the lifestyles of not only players but many coaches had long been a sensitive and frightening subject of conversation.

"People are worried who else might have it," the agent said. "I have one player who I've been particularly concerned about because he isn't able to keep his hands off women wherever he goes."

Besides being the fastest-growing professional team sport and one whose players are unmistakably large and visible, NBA basketball has an ambience all its own, intimate and seductive, with teams having the persona of a large rock band. Compared with football and baseball stadiums, NBA arenas are cozy venues of nighttime excitement, whose wealthy and

frequently famous court-side clientele are drawn not only by the game but also its "sexy environment," according to Frazier.

"Part of it is built in, the players being good-looking, athletic men being dressed in shorts," Frazier said. "Part of it is marketed that way, with the music and the dancing girls. In a way, they're selling sex, just like MTV."

Unlike the National Football League, which plays one game, on the weekend, and major league baseball, where teams stay in a city for three or four days, the NBA creates a high-powered life on the road. Teams usually arrive in a city the evening before the next night's game, and they often depart right after the game or early the following morning.

After games, on the road and at home, players are often seen in bars near the arenas or in their hotels. And players often have women accompany them to different stops. "That's what is so exciting about it," Frazier said. "Chicago one night, L.A. the next. It's a turn-on for everyone involved."

It was because of this transient life, combined with the burgeoning popularity of the players, that the NBA Players Association five years ago implemented, as part of its rookie orientation, counseling to help players develop more discriminating attitudes and safe sexual practices.

"We're dealing with young men on the road maybe 70 percent of the time because even when they're home, that's not where they're from," said Charles Grantham, the executive director of the Players Association. "The question is from our standpoint, how do you maintain that contact?" Thomas, the president of the Players

Association, said: "The temptations are out there, no question. But every individual is different."

"I think if anything you have more responsible, educated people coming into the league. I think things have gotten better in terms of the temptations, and people will become even more educated after what's happened to Magic."

Frazier isn't sure. He believes the spontaneity of the modern NBA is not conducive to being careful.

"I rarely would have sex on the day of a game," he said. "Going out was mostly for getting phone numbers. I don't think that's the case now. I see players leaving the arena with two and three women sometimes, and I remember thinking that same thing when I was a younger. Why be content with one woman when you can have two? It's all part of the macho thing, the athlete feeling like Superman."

Dr. Alan Lans, the psychiatrist who works with the New York Mets and has advised several NBA players, would argue to the contrary.

"In the case of the NBA, you're talking about young men who are special, unique, a small band of guys who can't hide anywhere. In baseball, we at least have a discipline training ground. These basketball players sign the contracts and are expected to perform right away. And because they are young, and apart from their home life, they have a need to feel they are worthwhile away from their job."

Based on his contact with athletes, Lans believes many are not prepared to deal smartly with this issue.

Judging from the comments of the players thus far, he senses great denial. "You hear things like, 'If anyone can beat it, Magic can,'" Lans said. "They don't understand that AIDS is indiscriminate."

'To Warn the Thousands Of Women He Slept With'

By Pamela McGee

As Magic Johnson stood at the podium, the world's super hero still stood 6 feet, 9 inches tall. And he is still standing head and shoulders above the world, having made the hardest announcement he has ever made in his life.

At first, I thought it was a cruel joke. Tears overcame me. He used words such as HIV positive and the AIDS virus, words that were foreign to my existence, because I am neither gay nor an IV drug user. Magic, the super hero—it would happen to him.

It hurt even more because Magic is a dear friend. It was Magic who showed me around Los Angeles the first week I entered USC. I was a then-frightened 17-year-old, a long way from home. Magic made me feel at home. He would pick my sister and me up on weekends and we would all party to the early hours in the morning.

I guess it didn't surprise me that Magic had the disease. Knowing his flamboyant lifestyle, it was bound to happen sooner or later. Magic's closest friends always knew him as a major player and womanizer. He has had one-night stands with what he calls "freaks" across America.

He was always being hounded by women who merely wanted to sleep with the "Magic Man." The reason he probably made it public is to warn the thousands of women he has slept with. So it didn't surprise me that he had the insidious virus called HIV. I just don't understand how the cards are dealt in this thing we call life.

Two short months after his marriage to his longtime love Cookie, it just seemed that Magic had matured, and was starting over. It appeared that Magic was committed to one woman finally. It appeared he had his whole life in front of him.

My heart goes out to Magic. I have been on my knees praying constantly for him. The super hero is still my super hero, and a good friend.

Maybe it will take a Magic Johnson to wake us all up. Pamela McGee, who graduated from Southern Cal in 1984, played on two national championship basketball teams as well as the gold medal winning 1984 U.S. Olympic team. She wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

For the Adoring Young, The End of Innocence

By Michael Specter
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Childhood ended for Sharaz Hayes on Thursday. Troy Frazier rushed to the bathroom to hide his tears.

Teenage life will go on for them, and for tens of thousands of other youngsters—black, white and Hispanic—in schoolyards and classrooms across the United States. But it will go on with a difference because Magic has "the virus."

"He can be gay or straight, black or white," said 17-year-old Troy Frazier, who is a student at Martin Luther King Jr. High School on New York's Upper West Side. "I don't care what he is. He's Magic, and if he's sick, I want him to get better."

Nothing else mattered Friday as students struggled to absorb a numbing new equation, one connecting their greatest hero with the unspeakable disease. Frightened adolescents jammed special telephone lines and student health offices throughout the day.

The phones at the New York City Board of Education rang without stopping. Clinics already short of funds reeled in the crush of inquiries.

"Right now many teenagers feel more vulnerable than they ever have before," said Dr. Alwyn Colwell, the chief of adolescent medicine at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Medical Center, which helps run 17 school-based health clinics in the city. "They are devastated and afraid and they are willing to listen. But we better speak now, because kids are kids and soon they will put back on their Superman capes."

On Friday, the capes were in the closet. At Troy Frazier's school, students wandered the halls in a

shocked stupor that teachers said they had not seen since the space shuttle Challenger exploded on national television in 1986.

Outside the principal's office on a huge collage packed with pictures of black heroes—Martin Luther King, Herschel Walker, Bill Cosby—there is no photograph of Magic Johnson, only a single bold line of type: "That Black Magic."

"What more do you need?" asked Sharaz Hayes, one of the school's varsity basketball players. "Magic is everything I ever tried to be. I'm scared now."

In the sweaty gym in the school's basement, the basketball team went through its moves Friday, stuffing, jamming and behind-the-back passing. But nobody seemed to be able to concentrate.

As they sorted out their fears and frustrations, students talked about Magic the way they always had, with admiration and awe. "Many said they did not care how he acquired HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and many said that if a fatal disease could be defeated, Magic would be the man to do it."

In many cities including New York, the rate of HIV infection is growing faster among teenagers—particularly minorities—than among any other group. To many who spend their days trying to convince youngsters that AIDS should be a concern of theirs, Johnson's illness has become a rare opportunity to drive home their message.

His frank admission of his illness and his willingness to talk about it have plainly delighted educators and health planners. Legislative leaders who only recently had been seeking to cut AIDS education budgets have responded by wondering how more can be done.



"If I die tomorrow, I've had the greatest life," Magic Johnson told Arsenio Hall's television audience.

In many cities including New York, the rate of HIV infection is growing faster among teenagers—particularly minorities—than among any other group.

There is nothing as effective as a famous face to prompt awareness of an illness and its treatment. Breast cancer clinics and telephone information lines were deluged for weeks after Nancy Reagan announced that she had breast cancer. And when Barbara Bush and then President George Bush announced that they had Graves disease, the nation learned about a little-discussed malady.

But never before has someone as popular and winning as Johnson publicly admitted to an illness so deeply identified with two of the nation's most forbidden taboos: intravenous drug use and homosexuality.

"At this point and for the first time the virus has become an all-American problem," said Dr. Karen Hein, the director of the adoles-

cent AIDS program at Montefiore Medical Center in the Bronx, which was the first such program in the nation. "His will be the face that represents the second decade of AIDS."

For many of the students who idolize Johnson, he has represented the life they most clearly associate with an escape from the inner city where AIDS is most prevalent.

Health officials hope another important lesson may emerge from the publicity surrounding Johnson. Many prominent blacks, including politicians, have focused on issues other than AIDS.

"My hope is that the black community will embrace this disease as one that fundamentally affects us all," said Mark Smith, a vice president of the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation and a public health leader who has long been active in AIDS education.

"This really teaches us once again what we should already know. AIDS doesn't just affect the

scum of the earth. It is not just innocent victims and bad people with bad habits. The pain is the same for everyone."

At DeWitt Clinton High School in the Bronx, Friday was a time to talk it out, to struggle with a truth about the disease—that it could affect the people they want to become—that few had yet considered.

Marcel Glover, a 17-year-old junior, and his friends took their lunch break along a low wall overlooking the school's athletic fields, talking about safe sex and wondering aloud whether their behavior would change—and for how long. The teenager said he would change his ways, but he admitted he did not always use a condom.

"I don't use it with my girl," he said, "because I love her too much."

It is just that type of attitude that educators hope Magic Johnson's illness can help change.

Johnson on TV: Don't Feel Sorry For Me, but Do Think of Yourself

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Magic Johnson, the champion of sports, has shifted without a trace of self-pity into his new role as the champion of a cause.

The Los Angeles Lakers' superstar, who professional basketball career has been ended by the discovery he has the virus that causes AIDS, made his first public appearance Friday night as a spokesman in the fight against the disease.

Appearing on "The Arsenio Hall Show," Johnson urged a national television audience "to practice safe sex, start using condoms and be aware what's going on."

His crusade for AIDS awareness was already having an impact. After he announced Thursday that he had tested HIV-positive and was going to become a spokesman for safe sex, AIDS hotlines around the United States were flooded with calls.

Between 5 P.M. and midnight Thursday, the hotline at the federal Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta—which normally gets about 3,000 calls daily—received 40,000. A spokesman, Kent Taylor, said said most calls went unanswered in the crush, which was continuing.

During his appearance with Hall, a longtime friend, Johnson stressed safe sex.

"I came on to let the people know what time it is. Please put your thinking caps on and put your cap on down there," he said, gesturing below his belt.

Johnson told Hall and his television audience that they should not be frightened by his illness.

"We don't have to run from it. We don't have to be ashamed of it," Johnson said, adding that "you don't have to run from me like, 'Oh-oh, here comes Magic.' You



Michael Jordan: "Obligated"

don't have to feel sorry for me because if I die tomorrow, I've had the greatest life."

He also stressed that he contracted the virus through heterosexual contact and said, "First of all, I'm far from being a homosexual."

His illness had taught him, he said, that there are many myths about the deadly disease.

"It can only happen to gay people. That's so wrong. I was naive," he said.

He said he informed his wife of two months, Cookie Kelly, that he had tested positive for the virus. He said he offered to leave her if that was what she wanted. She said no.

"She almost snatched me upside my head," Johnson said. "She's a strong woman and I was smart to marry her."

Although it was not mentioned on the show, Johnson's wife is seven weeks pregnant, according to a spokesman for the Lakers.

Johnson said he was touched by all the support he has received. The companies with which he has endorsement contracts have called to say they will not drop him as a spokesman, he said, and his friends in basketball were quick to contact him.

"Larry [Bird] and Michael [Jordan] and Isiah [Thomas] all called," Johnson said. "I told Michael, 'I could still go one-on-one with him, and I can beat Larry Bird in checkers in five or 10 years.'"

Some were joining the campaign on AIDS education.

"He said yesterday that he's going to try to tell kids that it can happen to anyone," Jordan said in Chicago. "And as a friend of his and a player in the NBA, I think I'm obligated as much as he is to do the same."

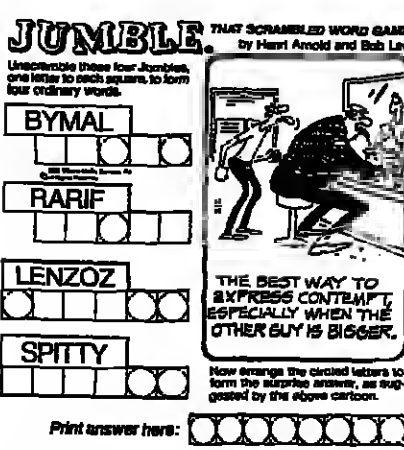
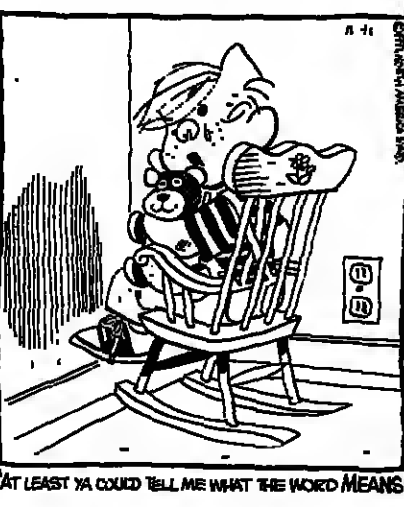
"I think this is something that we all should step forward and try to utilize our position as role models to try to solve the problem or make the awareness of the problem even greater," Jordan said. "I think this is an alarm clock for a lot of people."

Johnson had called Jordan, reaching him on his car phone, to tell him that he was infected with the HIV virus. "I'm almost driving off the road because I couldn't handle it as well as he could," Jordan said.

Rex Chapman, a guard for the Charlotte Hornets, said he and his wife will join Johnson in encouraging people to practice safe sex.

"Bridgette and I are donating \$50,000 to any HIV virus research fund set up or designated by Magic," Chapman said. "Magic is a lot of things to a lot of people and above all to me, he is a great friend."

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CALVIN AND HOBBES



MONDAY SPORTS

With 4 Seconds to Go, Misdirected Kick Ends Notre Dame Title Hopes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The national championship hopes of fifth-ranked Notre Dame suddenly vanished in the fading sunlight of Notre Dame Stadium. The No. 13 Tennessee Volunteers, having overcome a 24-point deficit, outlasted the Fighting Irish, waited as the 27-yard field goal attempt of walk-on kicker Rob Leonard headed toward the right, the final seconds ticking away, then celebrated their stunning 35-34 victory as the kick went wide to the right, partially blocked by defensive back Jeremy Leonard, a sophomore, who was forced to attempt his first field goal.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL

as a collegian because Craig Hendrick sprained a knee at the end of the first half. Hendrick returned in the third quarter but was injured by 14 points in the first 3 minutes. The Volunteers, who fell behind 35-0 in the first 3 minutes, took their only lead on a 26-yard screen pass from quarterback Andy Kelly to freshman tailback Aaron Hayden, and a conversion kick by John Beckwith — with 4:03 to play. Tennessee's decisive score, which came on Hayden's second touchdown of the game and Kelly's third scoring pass, was set up by Dale Carter's interception of Rick Mirer's pass with 5:09 to play. Notre Dame took the ensuing kickoff with 3:57 to play and converted on two third-down situations to drive to the Tennessee 9 in the final moments. The Irish led the clock run down to 4 seconds before scoring their final touchdown. They then turned to Leonard.

After a low snap from center, Leonard's kick inspired the start of a celebration on the Irish sideline. But the upstart arms quickly came down as the ball sailed wide to the right, and earned Irish players a place in the Tennessee book of its own celebration. "The deviation in the ball's path was caused by Leonard, who, coming in from the side, sprinted past a blocker and overran the ball as Leonard kicked. But the ball bounced off Leonard's right boot and went cartwheeling toward the goalposts. "Whenever I go home, my mom teases me about my big butt," Leonard said. "Today, that butt paid off for us." The Volunteers had trailed by

31-7 before Floyd Miley returned a blocked field-goal attempt 83 yards for a touchdown with 14 seconds to go in the first half, the play on which Hendrick was injured. No. 1 Florida State 38, South Carolina 19: Casey Weldon, who missed Florida State's previous game with strained knee ligaments, completed 19 of 28 passes for 184 yards and three touchdowns before retiring early in the final quarter in Tallahassee, Florida. No. 2 Miami 27, West Virginia 3: The Hurricanes (8-0), averaging 37 points a game, had their first three possessions ended by an interception, a punt and a failed fourth-and-one run at their 42. They finally broke through in Miami with a 70-yard touchdown drive, capped by Gino Torretta's 12-yard pass to Lamar Thomas.

No. 2 Washington 14, USC 3: Beno Bryant ran for 158 yards and two touchdowns and the defense came up with big plays for Washington (9-0) in Los Angeles. The Volunteers' defense, the stingiest in the nation, gave up 305 yards to the Trojans, but held USC drove to the 3, 15, 38 and 9. No. 4 Michigan 59, Northwestern 14: Desmond Howard caught four passes for 102 yards, one a 64-yard touchdown pass from Elvis Grbac, ran once for 18 yards, returned two kicks for 56 yards and returned three punts for 25 yards in Ann Arbor, Michigan. No. 6 Florida 45, No. 23 Georgia 13: Shane Matthews threw for 303 yards and four touchdowns and Eric Rhoten rushed for 124 yards and one touchdown for Florida (7-1), which clinched a share of its first Southeastern Conference.

No. 7 California 27, Oregon State 14: Lindsey Chapman, playing in place of injured Russell White, rushed for two touchdowns as Cal improved to 8-1 with the victory in Corvallis, Oregon. White bruised a thigh in the first quarter and didn't play again. No. 8 Alabama 28, LSU 17: David Palmer returned the game's first punt 90 yards for a touchdown and Antonio Livings blocked a 28-yard field goal attempt that would have tied the game with 2:39 left in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. No. 9 Penn State 47, Maryland 7: Tony Sacca threw for one touchdown and ran for another in a 24-point first half in Baltimore as Penn State (8-2) improved to a 33-1 mark against Maryland. No. 10 Iowa 38, No. 25 Indiana

Bowl Picture: Orange Hue

The Associated Press

The Orange Bowl and Florida's three top teams were big winners while the Fiesta Bowl and Notre Dame were big losers.

Top-ranked Florida State and Miami, tied for No. 2, both won easily to set up next Saturday's meeting of unbeaten Tallahassee. The Orange Bowl wants the winner and both teams want to play there for three reasons: home-state fans, the biggest bowl payoff (\$4.2 million per team, compared to \$3 million in the Fiesta) and the likelihood of an easier opponent. No. 11 Nebraska or No. 14 Colorado as Big Eight champion.

If Notre Dame (8-2) had won this weekend and next Saturday at Penn State, there would have been pressure for the Florida State-Miami winner to meet the Irish in the Fiesta Bowl. Now, the Orange Bowl is in position to get the No. 1 team.

There still could be a hitch: Even if the Florida State beats Miami and accepts the Orange Bowl bid, the Seminoles end their final regular season at No. 6 Florida, which could clinch a Sugar Bowl bid with a victory next week. The Gators could face Miami in New Orleans if the Hurricanes lose next week.

The Rose Bowl stayed on course for its most attractive matchup in years as Washington, the co-No. 2, beat Southern Cal while No. 4 Michigan trounced Northwestern. Depending on what happens in Florida, the Big Ten-Pac 10 winner could emerge national champion.

The Fiesta, meanwhile, is scrambling. Notre Dame, Penn State and California are among those under consideration, but after losing its chance at a title game, the Fiesta now will compete with the Blockbuster Bowl for best of the rest.

21: Jim Hartheil threw two touchdowns in Iowa City in his first varsity start and Mike Saunders tied a school record with four touchdowns.

No. 11 Nebraska 59, Kansas 23: Cain Johnson ran for school records of 294 yards and six touchdowns as the visiting Cornhuskers rallied from a 17-0 deficit. Jones broke the record of 285 yards set by Mike Rozier in 1983 and the touchdown record shared by several players. No. 14 Colorado 16, Oklahoma State 12: Robbie James' 20-yard touchdown pass to Christian Faudon on a fake field goal with six seconds left in Stillwater, Okla-

For Redskins, No. 10 Is Perfect as Rypien Throws for 442 Yards in 56-17 Runaway



Running back Reggie Cobb of the Buccaneers, airborne and end zone-bound despite the best efforts of defensive end Kelvin Pritchett of the Lions during the first quarter of a game in Tampa.

ma, kept the Buccaneers in the chase with Nebraska for the Big Eight title and Orange Bowl berth.

No. 15 Clemson 21, North Carolina 6: Quarterback DeChane Cameron ran for 117 yards and scored two touchdowns as the visiting Tigers kept pace for their first Atlantic Coast Conference title since 1988.

No. 16 East Carolina 48, Southern Mississippi 28: Jeff Blake threw for 361 yards and five touchdowns as visiting East Carolina (8-1) won its eighth straight.

University of the Pacific on Sept. 14, broke two ribs and punctured a lung against New Mexico on Oct. 12, when he was 17 yards shy of becoming the first freshman to reach 1,000 in six games.

On Saturday night, Faulk tied the record by reaching 1,000 in his seventh game, equaling the feat of Florida's Emmitt Smith in 1987. Faulk completed his seventh game with 1,157 yards after gaining 174.

Faulk's 12-yard scoring run in the fourth quarter was his 19th, breaking the freshman season record he had shared with Hawaii's Jamal Farmer, who set it in 11 games in 1989.

Marshall Faulk, returning after a three-game absence, set one record and tied another as San Diego State beat Colorado State, 42-32, The Associated Press reported from San Diego.

Faulk, who set national rushing and scoring records with 386 yards and seven touchdowns against the

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The Washington Redskins' 10th consecutive victory became a personal showcase for Mark Rypien. Rypien had a career-high six touchdown passes, threw for a career-high 442 yards and shattered a 43-year-old record for average yards per completion, leading the underdog Redskins to a 56-17 victory over the Atlanta Falcons on Sunday in Washington.

Rypien, whose performance came against the NFL's fifth-ranked pass defense, completed 16 of 31 passes, for an average of 27.6 yards per completion. That broke the record of 18.58 by the Redskins' Sammy Baugh against Boston on Oct. 31, 1948. Baugh completed 24 passes for 446 yards on that day.

Gary Clark, who caught three touchdowns and passed and threw yards, was the favorite target for Rypien, who also ran for a touchdown.

The Redskins became just the 14th team in NFL history to open a season with 10 consecutive victories. The Falcons, who turned the ball over six times, fell to 5-5.

The Redskins broke the game open in the second period when Rypien's 4-yard touchdown pass, down run made it 21-3 with 1:55 remaining in the first half.

A 28-yard pass interference call against Roland Mitchell gave the Redskins the ball at the Green Bay 5. Kelly hurt his lower back when he was hit as he released the ball and had to leave the game.

Cats 28, Jets 27: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Indianapolis won its first game of the season when Jeff George threw three touchdown passes and Clarence Verdin returned a kickoff for another score.

The Colts entered the game as the NFL's only winless team. The victory was the first for Rick Venturi since replacing the fired Ron Meyer as coach. It was only the second victory as a head coach for Venturi, who went 1-39 at Northwestern University.

Eagles 32, Browns 30: Playing despite a swollen elbow, Jim McMahon passed for 341 yards and three touchdowns as Philadelphia overcame an early 23-point deficit and won in Cleveland.

The Eagles (5-5) didn't lead until McMahon hit Calvin Williams with a 5-yard touchdown pass on third and goal with five minutes left. The touchdown came three plays after Cleveland's Webster Slaughter fumbled a punt away at his own 2.

The Browns' Rob Burnett blocked the extra-point try by Roger Rozek, but the Eagles' top-ranked defense wouldn't let Cleveland (4-6) get into field-goal range again. The Browns scored all 30 of their points in the first half and never crossed midfield in the second half.

Cleveland's Bernie Kosar threw two touchdowns passes to extend his streak of passes without an interception to an NFL record 308, surpassing Bart Starr's mark. But the streak ended when Kosar was picked off by Ben Smith in the second quarter.

Steelers 33, Bengals 27: Eric Green caught a 26-yard touchdown pass from Neil O'Donnell in overtime to give the visiting Steelers a victory that ended three years of domination by Cincinnati.

Green, who dropped a touchdown pass in the closing minutes of a 20-13 loss last week in Denver, was perfect in the clutch Sunday. He broke behind the Cincinnati secondary and caught O'Donnell's third-down pass in 6:32 into overtime to end the Bengals' streak of six consecutive victories over Pittsburgh.

The Steelers got the ball on a fumble by Mike Wood. Back 30, Lions 21: Reggie Cobb ran for three scores and Steve Christie had three field goals, helping Tampa Bay snap a three-game losing streak.

Cobb had first-half touchdowns runs of 1 and 3 yards, then ran 59 yards for a score 10 minutes into the third quarter after the visiting Lions moved within 23-14. (AP/UPP)

SIDELINES

Europe and Swedes Win Golf Titles

ADELAIDE, Australia (AP) — Roman Rafferty shot a course-record 65 Sunday to beat Roger Davis by five shots as Europe posted an 8-4 victory over Australia and won the Four Tours golf tournament.

Each member of the six-man team got \$80,000 for Europe's first championship in the seven years of the event. Australia had won last year in Japan; the United States and Japan tied at 6-6 Sunday, but Japan took third place on score aggregate.

Anders Forsbrand and Helen Alfredsson won the Benson & Hedges Mixed Pair Trophy in Marbella, Spain, on Sunday, giving Swedish golfers a sweep of the three European team events played in the last month.

The Swedish pair shot 4-under-par 68 to finish at 275. Two shots back were Bryan Norton and Pearl Sinn of the United States and Malcolm Mackenzie and Penny Grice-Whittaker of England.

Forsbrand teamed with Per-Ulrik Johansson and Mats Lanner to win the Dunhill Cup last month, then won the World Cup of Golf last week in St. Gallen, Switzerland, the year's final LPGA tournament. (UPP)

Gilmour Wins Yachting's Nippon Cup

TOKYO (Reuters) — Peter Gilmour of Australia beat John Kosticki of the United States, 2-1, to win the Nippon Cup international match racing regatta Sunday.

Gilmour won the first race by just seven seconds, then his bad start gave Kosticki an easy triumph. In the deciding race, sailed in light winds, the Australian, runner-up in the world match race championship, won by a length.

Gilmour ended arch-rival Chris Dickson's hopes of winning the Cup for the third successive year when he beat the New Zealander, 2-0, in Saturday's semifinals. Kosticki defeated Italy's Paul Cayard, 2-1.

Policeman Kills 2 at Soccer Match

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (AFP) — Two spectators were killed and six wounded by shots fired during Sierra Leone's 3-2 soccer loss to Ghana in an Olympic qualifying match, hospital sources said.

Some witnesses said a policeman panicked when Saturday's crowd became restless and he shot at a group of young fans. Other reports said his gun went off accidentally. The policeman was detained.

Chris Waddle, upset at being left off the team that will play Poland in a European championship qualifying match Wednesday, said Saturday he would not play for England again as long as Graham Taylor remained the manager.

The veteran international midfielder said in Marseille, where he plays for the French first division team, "Taylor said that even though I may be good for Marseille, I can't be good for England. You can't be more straightforward."

(Reuters)

For the Record

Kevin Bivins, 22, a U.S. Army private, was sentenced in Dallas to 75 years in prison after being convicted of aggravated robbery in which American League umpire Steve Palermo was shot and left partially paralyzed. (AP)

Stefan Edberg withdrew from this week's eight-player ATP Finals in Frankfurt because of tendonitis in a knee, he will be replaced by Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia. ATP officials said Edberg had been advised to take at least two weeks off because of continued swelling. (AP)

The International Ski Federation on Sunday became the first sports body to accept the Yugoslav republic of Slovenia as a member; it also accepted the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. (Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
	W	L	Pct
New York	3	2	.600
Orlando	5	2	.600
Philadelphia	6	2	.600
Atlanta	2	3	.500
Washington	2	3	.400
New Jersey	2	5	.400
	1	6	.250
Central Division			
	W	L	Pct
Detroit	3	1	.750
Chicago	4	2	.667
Minnesota	2	2	.667
Indiana	3	2	.600
Pittsburgh	2	4	.333
San Antonio	1	4	.200
Charlotte	1	5	.167
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
	W	L	Pct
St. Louis	4	1	.800
San Diego	3	2	.600
Los Angeles	2	3	.400
Phoenix	2	3	.400
Portland	2	3	.400
Utah	2	3	.400
Golden State	2	3	.400
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